

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 27

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, FEBRUARY, 23, 1916

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

FLOWERS

New supply of potted plants just arrived

Ferns 1.00 Primulas 50c
Cyclomans 75c-1.00 Primroses 50c
Geraniums, Ivey Leaf 50c
Orders taken for cut flowers, bedding plants, etc.

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST

Small Remedies

VULCAN

SUNDAY MORNING BRAND

BREAKFAST SAUSAGE

First time ever sold in Vulcan.--Try some for breakfast next Sunday morning

THE 4X MARKET

Plough
Harness
\$1.00

Complete
Harness
\$1.50

Get your harness oiled with Eureka Harness oiler, and have it done right. With the Eureka Oiler the harness is put into the oil, and thus every part can consume all the oil necessary.

IRVING'S, Ltd.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!

Now is your opportunity to buy a farm at reasonable prices and on Easy Terms

We have recently received listings of choice lands in this district on Cash or Crop Payments.

Call and See Us

Flood & Whicher

Farm Lands, Loans and Insurance

VULCAN

ALBERTA

ANOTHER HAMPER RECEIVED WITH JOY

Pte. Ivor Powell, of the 50th Battalion, writes to thank the Donors

Letters telling of Christmas hampers received by the Vulcan soldier boys are still coming in to us, and this week there is one from Pte. Ivor Powell, of the 50th Battalion, who writes to thank the subscribers to the Fund. The letter is as follows:-

"Please convey through the medium of your paper my very best thanks to the many friends who so kindly subscribed to the Christmas hamper received by me yesterday, January 28th.

"It came as a very pleasant surprise, as it is now some time since I left Vulcan and I therefore could hardly expect to be counted as one of the Vulcan boys.

"The hamper was rather late in reaching me, but 'better late than never', especially in the case of such an acceptable gift."

U. F. A. MEETING AT BERRY WATER

Mr. Simms Delivers Address All Farmers Urged to Join Union

On Saturday February 12th the Berrywater Local Union of the U. F. A. held a meeting at the schoolhouse which was well attended.

Mr. D. Simms, the delegate to the Convention at Calgary gave an interesting address on the work of the U. F. A., and how it is benefitting the farmer. The U. F. A. is evidently doing a great work and should have the support and co-operation of every individual farmer, in fact, to quote the words of the Minister of Agriculture, who spoke at the Convention: "Any farmer who is not a member of the U. F. A. is a disgrace to himself, the farming community, and Canada. Come forward and join your Union."

After a lapse, owing to the extreme cold weather the Berrywater Literary Society again met on Wednesday last, when there was a good turn-out of members. Meetings of the Literary Society are held every Wednesday evening, and a welcome is extended to all to attend.

On Friday March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, there is to be a Concert, box social and dance at the Berrywater schoolhouse the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Red Cross Society. A good time is promised and a hearty welcome given to one and all to attend.

The Municipalities Convention Closes

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 18.—Quite a scene of enthusiasm marked the closing session of the convention of the Alberta association of local improvement district and rural municipalities in the Albion hall this afternoon, the singing of "God Save the King" by the 250 delegates coming as a fitting climax to an exhibition of practical patriotism which resulted in a contribution of \$120 from the delegates individually, and the making of provision for the care of dependents of those who are fighting or going to fight the battles of the empire and civilization. Prior to the consideration of these resolutions the convention chose Calgary as the next place of meeting. An invitation was also received from Lethbridge but notwithstanding that the convention agreed to the pooling of the fares of delegates to the next meeting, Calgary was selected.

With the election of W. J. Jackman, Breunier, as vice-president, and H. W. Bright, Macleod, and A. J. Donahue of Altavado, as directors, the association completed its list of officials, having been chosen the previous day by acclamation as president.

Although a lot of business remained to be cleaned up matters arising out of war, brought before the convention by resolutions from various districts, engaged most attention, and not only was action taken in the direction of having the municipal act amended so as to make it compulsory for municipalities and improvement districts to levy a tax for the patriotic fund.

ENSIGN NEWS

Valentine Concert by The School Children

The Valentine concert which was given by the school children on Monday evening was a very enjoyable affair, and great credit is due to the teacher, Miss Lay, for the very admirable manner in which the children acquitted themselves.

The schoolhouse was prettily decorated with Valentine favours, bunting and flags. After the concert refreshments were served by the elder scholars, who looked very nice in their white aprons. The district is very sorry to lose so able a teacher as Miss Lay, who leaves on the 4th of March.

Mrs. T. Parker, who has been unwell for the past twelve months, has gone to Calgary for treatment.

Miss G. Williams and Miss Lay spent the latter part of last week at the home of Mrs. McMaisters.

Rumour has it that Mr. Glen Parker has gone to Calgary where he will become a benedict.

Services, which were suspended during the cold weather, have been resumed.

The Week's Summary

German Peace Offers.—During the past few days there has come news from two sources to the effect that Germany has been unofficially sounding France on the question of peace. The offer of the enemy included withdrawal from France and Belgium, the payment of an indemnity, part of Lorraine to be ceded to France, and Alsace to be given autonomy. The offer was flatly rejected, France maintaining that she would not make a separate peace.

Australia's Contribution.—According to Premier W. M. Hughes, of Australia, when speaking at a recent banquet at Ottawa, Australia hopes to be able in the near future to put 300,000 men in the field. He also stated that never again would Germany be allowed to set her foot in the commerce of Australia.

Floods Cause Great Privation.—At least 2,000 persons, mostly negroes, are facing starvation in the back country, west of Newellton, La., as a result of the floods, and some are actually starving.

Greeks and Bulgars Clash.—Reports by way of London are to the effect that on Thursday last patrols of Greeks and Bulgarians fought a sharp engagement near Dorian, as a result of the latter crossing the frontier. The Bulgarians, after the attempt, were forced to retire, leaving two men killed. The Greeks had one soldier wounded.

Derby Scheme Unsuccessful.—The Derby scheme of compulsion is not proving to be what it was expected, for the number of exemptions granted by the local tribunals are so many as to render the measure almost ineffective. In many parts of the south of England as large a proportion as five-sixths of the men have been exempted.

Release Fifteen Clerks From Land Office.—The Edmonton authorities are making an endeavour to economize, and fifteen clerks have been released from the Calgary land office. The order affects both male and female clerks.

No Treatment for Corn

There is no treatment of seed corn for smut. The spores which cause smut in corn live over from one year until the next in manure, soil, refuse, etc. In the summer, under favourable conditions, these spores which may have wintered in the soil or may have been hauled to the field in the manure, find lodgment on the tender parts of the corn plant, usually by the action of wind, and start to grow.

The source of the spore is not the seed corn, therefore treatment will do no good. The only method of eradication is to cut off the smutty stalks and burn them.

This, of course, is impractical.

Dr. Ferguson to Preach on Sunday

The deferred visit of the Rev. Dr. J. T. Ferguson, of Calgary, will take place on Sunday, when he will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian services in the afternoon and evening.

Following the service there will be a meeting of the congregation, and it is expected that there will be a large congregation.

CRESENTS PLAY RETURN MATCH

Crescents Lose Three to Nothing on Okotoks Rink

The Vulcan Crescents visited the Okotoks rink on Wednesday last to play the return hockey match with the Okotoks ladies, and went down to a score of 3 to 0. The train was late, and the game, which was not commenced until a quarter to eleven in consequence, was of three periods of fifteen minutes.

From the start the Vulcan team could not make any headway at all. The ice was soft and try as they would, it was not possible for them to assail their opponents goal at all. The home team scored one goal in the first period and two in the last, coming out the winners with three goals, Vulcan failing to register.

The Vulcan line-up was: L. W. Mrs. Steeves; r. w., Mrs. Nelson; c., S. Mutz; rover, Mrs. England; c.p., U. Seaman; Miss. Patten; goal, Mrs. Morton. Referee, Mr. L. Allen, judge of play, Mr. W. Haight.

The Okotoks ladies gave the visitors a splendid time, and the visit was thoroughly enjoyed notwithstanding the defeat.

SECOND MEETING OF MARQUIS MUNICIPAL

Delegates Appointed to Convention at Edmonton Feb. 16-17-18

The second regular meeting of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, met at the Lake McGregor School House on the 5th day of February 1916.

Reeve Macomber, councillors Bond, Shoultice and Robertson being present. Moved by Mr. Bond that the Marquis Municipality delegate to the annual meeting of the Hail Insurance Board, which is to be held in Edmonton on the 15th day of February; be instructed to support an increase in the maximum amount of hail indemnity allowed per acre.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that the Marquis Municipality delegate to the annual meeting of the Hail Insurance Board; be instructed to support the non-pro rata settlement of Hail insurance indemnity.—Lost.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, be in favour of the annulling of that portion of the form for hail indemnity; whereby the claimant makes sworn statement of the percentage of loss he wishes on his crop.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that this Municipality is in favour of a distribution of the hail levy by the acreage as at the present, but the Municipality be allowed to raise the amount required by the Hail Insurance Board, by a levy according to the assessed valuation of the property thereof.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the following resolution be and hereby is adopted by the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157. Resolved: that George E. Macomber, Reeve, and R. E. House Secretary-Treasurer are hereby authorized for and in the name of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, to draw accept, sign and make all or any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Cheques and Orders for the payment of money to pay and receive all moneys, and to give acquittance for the same; to assign and transfer to the Bank all or any stocks, bonds and other securities, from time to time, to borrow money from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, either by overdrawing the account of the undersigned or otherwise; and generally for and in the name and on behalf of the said Municipality to transact with the said bank any business they may see fit.

Also Geo. E. Macomber, Reeve, and R. E. House Secretary-Treasurer, or any one of them, be and hereby authorized on behalf of the said Municipality to negotiate with, deposit with, or transfer to the said bank (for credit to the said Municipality account, Hail account, School account or Education account) all or any bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques or orders for the payment of money and other negotiable paper, and for the said purpose to endorse the same or any of them on behalf of the said Municipality; also from time to time to arrange, settle balance and certify all books and accounts between the said Municipality and the bank, and to receive all paid cheques and vouchers.

(Continued on last page)

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. Snitor leaves Vulcan on Saturday to enroll with the 137th Battalion.

Remember the Red Cross dance in the Shimp Hall tomorrow, (Thursday) evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Adams returned on Saturday last from their trip to Nebraska.

Mr. A. C. Middleton and his son John were visitors to Nanton during the past few days.

Messrs. H. W. Reeves are this week setting before their customers their reasons for adopting the strictly cash business. Read their advertisement.

Mr. A. G. Spooner was a visitor to Calgary during the past few days.

Mr. Percy Peterman returned to Vulcan from Montana on Tuesday.

Miss E. Douglass has accepted a position at the store of Messrs. Buck and Howson, of High River.

There is to be a dance at the Berrywater school house on Friday evening, March 3rd.

The rather colder nights recently have revived the hopes of the curlers, as the rinks are getting into shape again.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Terwilliger returned from Calgary on Saturday.

The local Red Cross committee are endeavouring to arrange a concert and dramatic performance for St. Patrick's evening, March 17th. A further announcement regarding it will be made at a later date.

Lieut. Cooper and Sergeant Brown, of the 13th Mounted Rifles, stationed at Medicine Hat, are recruiting in Vulcan. Lieut. Cooper states that so far he has secured three possible recruits.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Conlin returned from their trip to the east on Saturday last.

Mr. Roy Walker was a visitor to Calgary on Monday.

Mr. A. W. Pontland was a business visitor to Carmanagay during the past few days.

Among the delegates from this district who attended the Municipalities Convention were: Messrs. Arthur Bond and R. E. House, Eastway; G. E. Macomber, Queenstown; Wm. Bowie, Vulcan, and Mr. Doherty, Champion.

At the Grand Lodge recently held at Lethbridge E. M. Clark of Vulcan was appointed to the office of Grand Guardian.

Mr. Harry Noel is leaving town and is going to Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Forrester gave a very enjoyable dance at their home, on Tuesday evening.

The third annual dance given by the brethren of the I. O. O. F. will take place on Friday, March 3rd. This is one of the best dances of the season, and this year the Oddfellows are aiming to have this dance better than ever.

The Ladies Aid will hold their regular monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. N. Ferguson, on Thursday of this week.

The Presbytery meets at High River this week, and the Rev. D. K. Allen leaves this evening to attend.

Messrs. H. W. Reeves are introducing the strictly cash system. Read the reasons as set forth in this week's advert.

The secretary of the Vulcan branch of the Patriotic Fund has recently forwarded a cheque for \$250.00 to the Calgary headquarters.

On Wednesday evening last a very enjoyable dance was held at the Boyne district school house. There was a large number present, including many from Vulcan, who report having had a good time, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by one party of motorists.

The District Court is sitting to-day, Judge Jennison presiding.

The weather during the past week has been ideal, the days being warm with brilliant sunshine, and a slight frost at nights. Farmers are beginning to overhaul their machinery in readiness for the spring work.

A number of friends accorded Mrs. C. H. Nelson a surprise party on Tuesday evening, but the hostess was quite prepared to give them all a right good time. Music and games were indulged in and a right merry time was spent.

In our last issue it was stated that Mrs. J. W. Johnstone and Miss McEwan were the delegates for the Rebekahs to the I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge at Lethbridge last week. This was an error, the delegates being Mrs. D. McLiment, and the representative, Mrs. Wm. McPherson.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER LIX.
Exit the Asiatics

Tchigorsky, Ralph Ravenspur and Geoffrey sat smoking in the blind man's room. It was late the same afternoon and from the window could be heard the thunder of the incoming tide. Tchigorsky appeared to be in excellent spirits, puffed his cigarette with gusto and came out in the new role of a raconteur.

"We have them all now," he said. "Today will settle everything. It was a pretty idea of Ralph's to hang about the corridor under the impression that the woman would try to send some kind of message to her familiars. Real genius, I call it."

"Not a bit of it," Ralph said doggedly. "Pshaw, a child would have done the same. The woman was bound to try to send a letter. She lies there helpless, but knows that somebody is moving in her tracks. And to add to her suspense, she hasn't an idea who is following her up."

"Don't you see she is in the dark? Don't you understand that she suspects she has been trapped? She wants to know what we think about her; she wants her information all at one fell swoop. And when she found Marion was missing she felt certain that her time was near."

"What is her hold over Marion?" Geoffrey asked.

"And why has Marion gone away?" Tchigorsky said evasively. "We shall come to a full understanding about that presently. Let us begin to unravel the skein from the start. I read that letter which Ralph gave me, the letter which by this time is in the hands of that woman's familiars. They have instructions to come to the castle at dusk and enter it by way of the vaults. When the family are at dinner the Orientals will make their way up to their mistress."

"But can they?" Geoffrey asked.

"Of course they can. Many a night have they been here. But we have already stopped any danger that way by locking the door of the vault, the one below sea level. Then we shall go down the cliffs presently and take the chaps like rats in a trap. They will be arrested and handed over to the police because the time has come when we can afford to show our hands. The end is very near."

"But the evidence against Mrs. May?" Geoffrey suggested.

Tchigorsky tapped his breast pocket significantly.

"You have forgotten the diary," he said. "I have evidence enough here to hang that vile wretch over and over again. I have evidence enough to place in hands of the government which will convince those gentry in the temples beyond Laas that they had better be content to leave us alone in future unless they desire to have their temples blown about their ears. This diary clinches the whole business. The house of Ravenspur is free."

"God grant that it may be so," Geoffrey said fervently. "We have only to wait till dusk. Tell me the rest of your adventures in the Black Valley."

Tchigorsky nodded as he proceeded to make a fresh cigarette.

"There is not much more to tell," he said. "Some day, when I have more leisure on my hands, I will give the whole business, chapter and verse. I have only told you enough for you to know the class of foe you have to deal with."

"Well, as I told you, we shot two of the priests whose business it was to guide our stumbling feet to the bottom and then leave us there. We knew that these men would never be missed, so that we hadn't much anxiety on that score. The others, despite their sacred calling, were just as anxious to live as anybody else."

"To prevent any chance of escape, we took off our flowing robes, tore them into strips, and bound our guides to ourselves. It was a good thing we did so, for before long we plunged into darkness so thick that its velvety softness seemed to suffocate us."

"You will hardly believe me, but for two whole days and nights we stumbled in that awful darkness without food or rest, except now and again when we fell exhausted. All that time we could see nothing, but there were awful noises from unseen animals, roars and yells and cries of pain."

"Loathsome, greasy reptiles were under our feet, the clammy rocks seemed to be alive with them. Yet they did us no harm; indeed, their sole object seemed to be to get out of our way. Sometimes great eyes gleamed at us, but those eyes were ever filled with a terror greater than our own."

"After a bit this sense of fear passed away. Had we been alone, had we possessed no hope of ultimate salvation, the unseen horrors of the place would have driven us mad. We should have wandered on until we had dropped hopelessly insane and perished. Even a man utterly devoid of imagination could not have fought off the mad terror of it all. As for me, I will never forget it."

Tchigorsky paused and wiped his forehead. Glancing at Ralph, Geoffrey could see that the latter was trembling like a leaf.

"We came to the end of it at length," Tchigorsky went on. "We came to light and a long desolate valley whence we proceeded into an arid desert. Here we found our latitude and dismissed our guides. We ought

to have shot them, but we refrained. It would have saved a deal of trouble. They were not less dangerous than mad dogs."

"We got into communication with our guides and servants in a day or two, and there ended the first and most thrilling volume of our adventures. How the Princess Zara has persecuted us ever since you know. And how we are going to turn the tables on that fiend of a woman you also know."

There was a long silence after Tchigorsky had finished and dusk began to fall. Geoffrey looked out of the window towards the sea. Suddenly he started.

"Blobber Rock," he gasped. "Covered! Not a vestige of it to be seen? It is high spring tide today, the highest of the month, and I had forgotten all about it."

"What difference does it make?" Tchigorsky asked.

"It fills the underground caves," Geoffrey cried. "We have locked the doors of the lower vault, and in that vault are the two Asiatics waiting the orders of their mistress. A spring tide fills that vault with water. If those men got that letter, as they are pretty sure to have done by this time, then they are dead men. Once they get into the cave the tide would cut them off, and they would be drowned like rats in a sewer. Of course, they would have no idea the vault was closed to them, and—"

"Quite right," Tchigorsky interrupted. "I never thought of that. And I had no knowledge of the state of the tide. And there are other caves where—"

He was going to say "where Marion is," but paused. Ralph seemed to divine what was in his mind. The reply seemed incontinent, but Tchigorsky understood.

"All the other caves are practically beyond high water mark," he said. "What Geoffrey says is correct and our forgetfulness has saved the hangman a job. But wouldn't it be well to make sure?"

Tchigorsky was of that opinion. "No need to alarm the household," he said. "Geoffrey shall procure a lantern, and I will come and assist in the search. I don't want to be seen just yet; but it really does not much matter, as there is no need for further concealment. If these men are drowned, they are drowned, and that is an end of the matter. In any case, we have the chief culprit by the heels."

It was possible, after all, to reach the vaults without being seen. Geoffrey proceeded a lantern and the party set out. When they were at the bottom of the steps they could hear the sea slashing and beating on the walls and sides of the vault. A great wave slipped up as the door opened.

Geoffrey bent down with the lantern in his hand. For some time he searched the boiling spume without success.

"Can you see anything?" asked Tchigorsky.

"Nothing whatever," said Geoffrey. "It is possible that they might not—Ah!"

He shuddered as he raised the light. The spume ceased to boil for a moment, then a stiff, rigid hand crept horribly from the flood. A brown sodden face followed. There lay one of the Asiatics past the power of further harm.

"You have seen one," Tchigorsky shouted, "and there is the other."

Another face came up like a repulsive picture on a screen. A minute later and the two bodies were dripping on the steps of the vault.

(To be continued)

A Problem in Industry

Women engaged in occupations formerly regarded as reserved for men have increased in numbers, according to London census returns, from 35,000 to 50,000 in the current year. This momentous change is due chiefly to the taking of places vacated by enlisted men. The necessity forced on many women through the loss of bread winners is also an inducement, and there is a general tendency of inventive genius in every industry to devise means of transferring work from men to women. Every invention that enables women on a large scale to do work formerly requiring men means a large volume of profit through the economy effected. Towards the primitive condition in which woman maintains and man defends the race the progress of invention is moving.

Another suggestive statistical disclosure is that the female population of London exceeds the male by over one million. This presents a problem to all who strive to arrest the changing tendency and contend that woman's place is the home. There must be a million homeless to provide for, and the aggregate excess of the female population is likely to increase.

—Toronto Globe.

Giant Battleplanes

Baron Cederstroem, the well-known airman, and director of the Swedish government aeroplane factory near Stockholm, says light monoplane are things of the past, and the builders are devoting their energies to the construction of heavy armoured biplanes capable of carrying immense loads of guns, wireless apparatus, petrol, bombs, and signalling apparatus for long journeys.

The revolving air-cooled motors have almost been entirely discarded for stationary water-cooled engines.

Lloyd George the Man of Action

Mr. Lloyd George is the active man of the administration. He is always doing something, and lately he has seemed to be doing the right thing at the right time. Popular judgment of him is based on his words, though, as surely as the popular judgment of Mr. Asquith. His appeal to the Unionists for the immediate, self-sacrificing help the nation needs was a masterly collocation of words, full of phrases which must have strongly impressed his hearers. It was one of the memorable oratorical efforts the war has inspired in Great Britain.—New York Times.

Canada's Part

American Paper Believes That Canada's Part in the War is a Far-Seeing Defensive Proceeding

As a nation living and progressing along the line of personal liberty and the individual initiative, and desiring and insisting upon the opportunity to develop ourselves in peace, we are profoundly interested in the heroic support that Canada is giving to the allied cause, which in many ways represents the things that we most care for as a nation. In this respect at least the United States is, as Mr. Dewey put it, "associated with Canada." The Canadian confederation is like another self to the American union. It is an instructive thing to study the influences which underlie Canada's action in this crisis. It is not so many years since the London Times, speaking for the British middle class and the British middle position as between the great political parties, deliberately advised Canada to cut the cord that binds her to the empire and go her own way. Canada not only did not go, but is today contributing her treasure and her young manhood to defend the mother country in a great emergency. There must be something besides the "call of the blood" in this attitude. The Canadians, in point of fact, are convinced that they have much at stake, as a free country suspecting and hating militarism, as Britain herself. Participation in the war is really a far-seeing defensive proceeding on the part of Canada. We are not politically or militarily associated with her in this warfare, but we also have our interests in the conflict and for much the same reason.—Boston Transcript.

PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS MEAN BAD BLOOD.

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a vegetable remedy such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and has been for over 40 years.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the liver, bowels and kidneys.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache and constipation.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT ONTARIO FOLKS SAY.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"My husband and myself have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for liver and kidney troubles, also for bad blood, and we found it good. I am glad of the opportunity of giving testimony in behalf of Dr. Pierce's remedy."—Mrs. GEORGE BURDET, 22 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont.

To Save Belgium Victims

Canadians Pledging Themselves to Give in Monthly Installments to Relief Fund

A cheque for \$25 will keep one Belgian war victim from starvation nearly a year. This seems incredible to Canadians, who, in many instances, spend that much a week to supply their tables. Twenty-five dollars will buy ten bags of flour and one bag of flour is more than sufficient to keep one Belgian mother, wife or child from want a month.

Since this has become known a large number of Canadians have pledged themselves to give \$25, not in one lump sum, but \$2.50—one bag of flour—a month for ten months to the Belgian Relief Committee of Montreal. This committee, which is composed of some of the most prominent financial and business men in Canada is administering the business of relief almost without expense and expects to bring the two million dollars' worth of food and supplies to Belgium last spring up to five million before the close of the winter.

The situation has never been as bad as it is now, according to information from the officials in Belgium. Never was starvation so imminent as now. At times there are supplies for but one day and the enormity of the problem of feeding over two millions of hungry—yes starving—women and children under such circumstances can hardly be imagined.

Beresford and Astor Select Titles

William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, who was raised to the peerage on New Year's Day, has chosen for his title Baron Astor of Hever Castle, after his splendid Tudor estate in the county of Kent.

Lord Charles Beresford has taken the title of Baron Beresford of Matemeh and Caraghmore. Matemeh a village in Egypt, was the scene of one of Lord Beresford's exploits while in command of the Saffin in the Nile expedition of 1885.

SOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Neutral America

Henry B. Joy of Detroit Deplores the Submissiveness of the U.S. in Face of German Attitude

Our President has from the first urged upon us to be neutral; to keep our feet on the "soft pedal;" to say nothing which could disturb our relations with other nations with which we were at peace.

At the time, wise and sane counsel no doubt. And our people have lived up to it in full measure. I say our people advisedly, meaning to exclude those whose "sympens" still attach them to their native or ancestral land.

Had we not, however, a right to feel that back of such sane counsel was a strong, brave government which would always maintain American honor even to action if necessary for American rights and righteousness between man and man and nation and nation.

We have remained, as a people, surprisingly quiescent under such a series of incidents as have never before irritated the patriotic spirit of any people without being soundly and thoroughly resented and redressed.

American self respect is being battered through the means of high sounding words for the flesh pots of a temporary soft and delightful peace and prosperity which we all so much love when it can be ours righteously.

The pen is indeed mightier than the sword, except only when we use our pen and the other fellow uses his sword.

I have always, until the historical record of the past few years, especially the last eighteen months, been proud of being an American. I had felt that there was no serious blot upon our record as a nation. I had felt that I could travel the world around and be respected as an American by reason of what our generation and those gone before had written into the records of the United States of America, sometimes even with the good red blood of real men.

Today, however, on what can be based a feeling of pride in being an American, in view of recent history?

The tragedy of Mexico, incontrovertibly from the records of George Harvey in the North American Review, is a pitiful picture of American dishonor.

Yet it is a mere shadow to the greater dishonor heaped upon us by the records of the European war.

Do we really want to be a discredited and dishonored nation? Do our people really understand what is being done to them as a whole? Do they know, I ask, that the honor of Americans is being sold for dishonorable quietude?

Do they know that all the American people have striven for from the days of Washington through the times of Lincoln and McKinley is slipping through our fingers?

We are not a warlike people. Yet we have never before in history lived under a regime of "warchful waiting" or been counseled by our readers to be "too proud to fight," no matter what the dishonor.

If ever on earth was a man of peace, it was Lincoln. Yet not for a moment did he hesitate to meet the policy of "blood and iron" like for like. We reverse his sainted memory and we also reverse the memory of the men who fought against him. We hold in dishonor and disrespect the pacifists of that day, as we do and will those of today.

And now comes the sinking of the Persia. This incident is, however, of no moment. Our disgrace came with the murder of Belgium. We also had signed The Hague Convention. Our disgrace attaches to the Lusitania, and our methods of asserting Americanism. Our disgrace thereafter comes from Washington, D.C.

Our government has now reached the point of "indemnity." What is to be the price of dead Americans and of the honor of our country?

Am I oversensitive in feeling that my self respect as an American is weakened, has shrunk, is declining, is even a thing of the past? Sometimes I wonder at our passiveness under insult. Why is it?

I was brought up and trained in the idea that it was the duty of the government to protect the rights of even the most unimportant American wherever over the broad world he might roam on business or pleasure.

I was taught to believe it a duty to serve in the militia, to do my share in the State and the Nation, to stand for national self respect and domestic unity and law and order.

Today we cannot fill the ranks of the state troops. We have advocates of peace—peace at any price—when there is no peace with honor to be had.

Let us forget Belgium and the solemn Imperial Treaty—if we can as good Americans. We can still send the survivors food and clothing with the consent of the conqueror (at which he doubtless laughs amusedly, as all being within the food calculations of the general staff) for permission to do which we apply to His Excellency the German Ambassador who is still representing His Imperial Majesty, the invader, in Washington.

Let us forget the rape of Belgium, I say, and read the following instructions to free Americans to be noted and acted upon or suffer the penalty of death.

(Lusitania Advertisement) Notice Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D.C., Apr. 22, 1915.

These instructions to Americans (I said free Americans above; I omit it hereafter) by direction of his Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, through

his representative to us (we Americans) His Excellency, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, stunned us. We had never received any such instructions before, and oh, the positive rudeness of it! The imperial and imperative manner of the instructions to Americans we, of course, did not take seriously.

Was the insult of this published notice immediately called to the attention of the German Ambassador? Was he told that he must instantly see that no harm should come? Was he told he must avert it? Does anyone doubt that in the intervening five days a real American government might have persuaded the Germans not to murder us? Think it over. You would never have known it, and the real American who might have saved those American lives and all others since would have been criticized for his rudeness to an Emperor!

Alas, our travellers, like the free Americans they thought they were, set sail on their lawful vocations, with, as they thought, the great American people backing them up in their lawful rights and guaranteeing their safety. Five days later they were murdered, and not a finger have we lifted in defense of our Americanism. We talk indemnity!

Twelve hundred innocents, including women and children and babies, were drowned by Imperial order, 187 being Americans. Our President is negotiating, to send milk to babies in Germany.

The German Ambassador, however, is still in Washington, though the fashionable hotel in New York, which harbors him when in that city has lost the patronage of red blooded people. There are some who understand and resent helplessly.

Does anyone think for a moment that if our American Ambassador in Berlin were to publish a similar notice to the German people he would be permitted to remain in Germany except as a hostage?

But why go on with further incidents and the details of the "firm attitude" and "strict accountability" of our international correspondence? The murders of Americans continue. The correspondence continues and everybody seems to love the flesh pots of peaceful prosperity, disgraceful peace and disgraceful happiness.

We demand that the captain of the submarine who murdered the passengers on the Ancona shall be "slapped on the wrist." We acquiesce in the so-called execution of Miss Cavell. We are a great people.

With what submissiveness shall we take the next instructions to Americans when published by His Excellency?

We have had our lesson—we better bow down low and obey. We are doing so. Everything is perfectly satisfactory.

"Babbling fools" continue to babble of peace and neutrality when there is neither. The enemy carries on war in our country and we think it is peace. Our Washington officials call it infractions of our neutrality. Then more dynamite, more murders, and more diplomatic correspondence.

Some remarkable facts about the metal required to fill the orders for shrapnel and other shells that Europe has placed in the United States were given recently by the Mining and Engineering World. A British 3.6 inch shrapnel shell requires 6 pounds 15 1/2 ounces of steel, and 5 pounds 9 1/2 ounces of brass that contains from 66 to 70 per cent. of copper, or about 3 1/2 pounds; and round the shell is a small copper band that weighs 4 1/2 ounces. A shell of that size requires 1.87 pounds of spelter. Its contents consist of 7.92 pounds of bullets, composed of seven parts of lead and one part of antimony. Now, Europe has ordered not less than 25,000,000 shells of all kinds. To make them will use up 101,000,000 pounds of copper, 46,750,000 pounds of spelter, and 173,250,000 pounds of lead.

The German General in America is indeed a real General.

If approval of our course is modern Americanism, then indeed I am not an American.

Shall we not redesign our beloved Uncle Sam? Ought we not to depict him as a blind, bloodless cigar store Indian, with a wooden head and a wooden heart and wooden insides?

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1916.

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New Trench Caps Are Issued

The 77th battalion of Ottawa is the first in Canada to be issued the new trench caps which are superseding the time honored fur wedges as a soldier's head dress in the winter time. The men made their appearance recently with the new caps, which are in appearance a great improvement on the fur wedges and are much preferred by the men. They are made of a wool mixture, khaki color, very similar in shape to hats worn by the soldiers in summer, but of much heavier material. They are provided with earflaps and keep the head warm without the uncomfortable heat and weight of the fur caps.

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How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.

Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."

—Mrs. FRED BEHNKE, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."

—Mrs. THOS. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."

—Miss HELEN FROELICHER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

MURINE. Granulated Eye-lids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust. Quickly relieved by Murine. YOUR EYES. Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

"I want Bovril—not that!"

No substitute will save money in the kitchen as Bovril does, or give the same nourishing value to soups and stews. It takes the beef of a whole bullock to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. Bovril is thus so strong that it cannot possibly be put up in cheap cubes. Get the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription
You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Do-Opto. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Do-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now, before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. The Valmas Drug Co., of Toronto, will mail the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with sprains, sprits, cuts, ringworm, buny growths, swellings, etc. Use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure
It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years. Its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.
Bickering, Alta., Jan. 25, 1913.
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."
H. NEIDORF.
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5, at druggists—or write for copy or our book "Treatment on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 100

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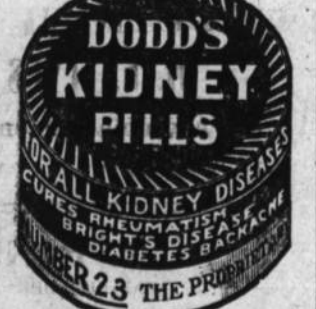
Improvement in Financial Position

The monthly financial statement of the department of finance shows that compared with the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending December 31, was \$122,000,000, and for the same period in last fiscal year \$99,600,000, an increase of \$22,000,000. Payments on ordinary expenditure for nine months were \$74,000,000, as against \$85,000,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of eleven millions. Capital expenditure was \$28,000,000, a decrease of five million as compared with last year. Exclusive of the war expenditure the financial position on December 31 under all heads, showed a betterment of \$38,000,000, as compared with the first nine months of the last fiscal year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"I've just made three resolutions for 1916, and I'm going to keep every one of them," said Dusty Rhodes.
"Ye ain't resolved to go to work, hev ye, ole pal?"
"No. My resolutions are dese: In 1916 I ain't going to drink champagne or take milk baths or put up at de King Edward when I'm in Toronto."

"Whatever became of that chap Timson who was in our class at college and who gave promise of becoming a wonderful inventive genius?"
"He made good on the promise all right. He's doing nothing since he left college but invent ways of dodging work."



W. N. U. 1090

New Industry At Victoria

Manufacture of Iodine and Potash From Kelp

A new industry which has wonderful possibilities for expansion will be set in motion by the opening of their plant at Sidney by the Canadian Potash and Algin Co., Ltd. The enterprise is headed by a dozen of the most prominent business men of Victoria, the fact in itself being voucher for the outlook of the concern.

Of the numerous rich resources of British Columbia, many of which remain still untapped, consideration of the thousands of acres of kelp which are to be found round the coast areas of the province, has been practically ignored. For years Japan has found a source of revenue in the iodine which she exports from kelp and ships to the markets of the world; Germany has annually shipped to the United States alone kelp products amounting to \$40,000,000; Norway, Scotland, Ireland and many other countries have turned this free gift of the seas into a product of commercial value. More lately America has begun to realize the utility of the great beds of wrack which hug her coast lines, and in the Puget Sound district alone no less than five companies are operating, chiefly with the object of reducing the kelp as fertilizer.

But up to the present Canada has let this great natural resource lie neglected. About a year ago, however, some chemists interested in the subject produced sufficient evidence of the value of kelp to interest one of the departments at Ottawa. The result was that Professor A. T. Cameron was sent out to the Pacific coast, and the following is a condensed summary of his report to the biological board, naval department, Ottawa, on the commercial value of the kelp beds of British Columbia:

Annual yield of potash, 235,000 tons, at \$50 per ton, \$11,750,000; iodine, at the rate of \$3.875 per ton, \$3,680,000; total calculated value of these two by-products of kelp (at the pre-war prices quoted), \$15,000,000 per annum.

This report was sufficient to infuse with fresh confidence the men who had seen in kelp a rich source of revenue. Representations were made to a few of the leading business men of the city, who needed nothing beyond a demonstration of the facts to realize the great possibilities of the industry. Besides potash and iodine, it was shown, there were the following other products from kelp which were of commercial value, and the proposed process would extract these:—Sugar, mucilage, etc., 10 per cent.; algin, 20 per cent.; destine and cellulose, about 20 per cent.

The financial backing was not difficult to secure after the results of the laboratory tests were made known. And the prospects for a market for the products were made as bright as any business concern might wish by cablegrams from some of the leading firms of the old country offering to take the complete iodine and potash output whenever the business was established. Now the machinery will be set in motion, and from 30 to 40 tons of wet kelp will be turned daily, with the idea of turning out at least two carloads of fertilizer monthly. It is a fine, dry, but heavy powder, which is highly stimulating to vegetation.

The first few months will be devoted only to the manufacture of this product, as very special machinery, some of which is now under construction at Yarrow, has to be installed for the operation of the various processes which are to yield the other by-products from the kelp. The company has taken a six months' lease of the plant at Sidney. For the present, while only fertilizer is manufactured, only seven men will be employed at the factory, with about seven additional men working over the kelp beds. At the end of six months, however, the manufacturers will erect a reduction plant for the extraction of iodine, potash and the other products above described, and eventually the business will become a big industry for its harvesting and treating of kelp.

"The potash and iodine by-products alone would not support the kelp industry," explained one of the promoters. "It is the residue which is going to make it profitable. But even potash and iodine would bring in much greater returns today than before the war. Owing to the potash mines in Germany not being available to the allies at the present time the demand for potash as well as for iodine is greater than the supply in the world today. As a consequence the prices have risen from 400 to 600 per cent. The time seems particularly opportune to foster the kelp industry."

"Canada imports about a million dollars' worth of potash from Germany every year," he continued. "If the Canadian beds are worked as they should be, Canada could supply not only her own needs, but could also export. Potash is used not only as a fertilizer, but in the manufacture of glass, soap, explosives (including gunpowder and blasting powder); in the chemical industries, including the manufacture of alum; so much in demand in the dyeing industry; and by paper manufacturers, leather dressers and many other industries."

The uses of potash and iodine are well known. The algin gum, which the newly organized company intends to extract, is a new product, possessing a viscosity fourteen times that of starch, thirty-seven times that of gum arabic. It has been extensively experimented with in the sizing of fabrics. Some of the treated samples shown the Times reporter at the head office of the company in the Union Bank building had the appearance of waterproof sheeting, and had an advantage over ordinary waterproofing, in that they were more elastic.

Last week several of the directors visited the plant at Sidney, and had a demonstration of the other of the diverse possibilities of kelp. This was in the form of preserves. Kelp as a food has been used in Japan, Ireland and other countries for centuries. After the extraction of the iodine and potash it is certain that there is left a very good basis for various food preparations, such as jams, preserves, pickles, ju-jubes, etc. The directors were greatly interested in the latest experiment, and are now prepared to advocate this product as well.

An act relating to the licensing of kelp-reduction works was passed at the spring session of the legislature to cover the proposed kelp-reduction plant, and to protect any person or company who may wish to operate the kelp beds on the Canadian Pacific coast. The kelp beds are under the jurisdiction of the minister of fisheries, who has the power to issue a license to any individual or company who erects a plant. This license protects any reduction works for an area of 50 miles.

An old Viking proverb says: "There is much to be had from the fields, but more from the sea." With rich kelp beds mapped off by the Dominion surveyor off the coast of Vancouver island it is not unlikely that the annual harvest from this source may yet be as great as any that the farmers of British Columbia are able to reap from their fields.—Victoria Times.

Cause of Asthma.—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to eradicate except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

Germans Have Lost Heart
Have Had Enough of War and Have Now a Desire for Peace
How the Germans on the western front have lost all heart for fighting and dread a British advance, is described by a Territorial officer, who said:

"If there are still people at home who have any doubts as to the end of the German dream of conquest they can be promptly reassured on the strength of conversations with recently captured prisoners. The number of Germans who have fallen into our hands within the last few months would astonish the public. They make no secret of their feelings. The 'rankie' confesses that they have lost heart for fighting, and one and all profess to be sincerely desirous of a speedy peace."

"I had an interesting chat with a young German subaltern who has fought on the eastern front as well as the western front. He told me some stories of his experience. He said: 'The world may never be told what it cost us to blood to take Warsaw. We thought we had an easy task, and that the Russian armies would fall before us. The Emperor said many things, and not once, but on every occasion that he spoke to us we were told with all the certainty that words could convey that the total annihilation of the Russians was only a matter of course. Behind us we left miles on miles of dead and wounded, and to fill up the ranks we were compelled to bring reinforcements from the western front. These shared a similar fate. The battle for Warsaw was one of the greatest of the war. For a long time it was tough and go, and when we entered the city we were a broken and worn-out army. There was no booty left for us. The Russians had stripped the city of every kind of valuable and treasure. It is very unlikely that there will ever be another offensive by the Germans in the west. The feeling amongst all the men is that they have had enough of war and there is a sincere desire for peace. We have lost all heart and hope, and the territory which has been in our hands we shall not be able to hold very much longer."

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that asthmatic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

"Jimson has become a very firm believer in signs," remarked Black.
"What caused it?" asked White.
"Why, he picked up a horseshoe in front of his house yesterday, and when he went in he found a note from his wife, saying that she'd run away with the chauffeur."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is too great to be trifled with. Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.
It is the good old summer time in the Argentine, but the people there are going to have the fruits of our season, even if they do come high, says a despatch from New York. The liner Vestris sailed for the South American republic with 2,000 tons of Oregon apples and California pears and 1,000 tons of tomatoes. Both the apples and pears will sell in Buenos Ayres for about 15 cents apiece.

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY

Don't wait till night. Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous. You should apply old-time "Nerviline." Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate. Nerviline will save you from lying awake tonight, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness. To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippish cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c family size bottle; small trial size, 25c, sold by any dealer anywhere.

The Might of England

U.S. Senator Does Not Wonder That British Subjects Love Their Country

The following splendid tribute to Great Britain was delivered by Senator Frye, speaking in his own country on the question of the Armenian outrages:

"I do not love Great Britain particularly and could not give my assent to that marvelous eulogium upon Great Britain, delivered the day before yesterday in this senate; I admit the greatness of Great Britain, I admit she is the greatest power on earth, and the most magnificent power ever seen in the history of the world on the ocean, but I do not admit that she is a friend of the United States. But, Mr. President, I think that one of the grandest things in all history of Great Britain is that she does protect her subjects everywhere, anywhere and under all circumstances. I do not wonder that a British subject loves his country. This little incident with which you are all familiar is a marvellous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects. The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell, about twenty years ago, carried him up to the fortress of Magdala on the heights of a rocky mountain and put him into a dungeon without cause assigned. It took six months for Great Britain to find that out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. In less than ten days after that refusal was received, 10,000 British soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys, were on board ships of war and were sailing down the coast. When they reached the coast, they disembarked, marched across that terrible country, a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up the mountain, up to the very heights in front of the frowning dungeon; then gave battle, battering down the iron gates and the stone walls, reached over the mountain, across the land, put him on board the white winged ship and sped him to his home in safety. That cost Great Britain \$25,000,000, and made General Napier, Lord Napier of Magdala."

"That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye and can see all across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain heights and away down to the darkness of a dungeon, one subject of hers out of her 80,000,000 of people, she has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same lands, up to the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends."

"In God's name, who would not die for a country that will do that?"

PRESSED HARD

Heavy Weight on Old Age

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.
"My mother, since her early childhood was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavor of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.
"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely."

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty."

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

Cannot Depend on Germany

Germany as a Rehabilitator of Belgium is a Mockery. Says American Press

"Germany as a rehabilitator of Belgium is a mockery and a bye-word, and a hissing on the lips of history," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in editorial comment on the way in which the invaders have assisted the people of Belgium in the parts of the country under occupation.

"A hissing on the lips of history," this strong language coming from a neutral paper, in a neutral country should bring home forcibly to Canadians the real state of affairs. Belgium needs rehabilitation. That is evident by the statements of the Germans that they are looking after it, but the manner in which they have done it is, as the Public Ledger says, "mockery."

What Belgium needs is material aid—not the fanciful or even fancied assistance that Germany says she is giving. What do the Belgians care about the restoration of the Flemish language when there is but one word to them—bread? What do they care about the revival of industries for German benefit when their children are crying bitterly with the cold?

Belgium and the world cannot depend upon Germany to attend to the rehabilitation or the care of the Belgians. The friends and the allies of the suffering, heroic little country must look after that and the need is a dire one. "Give us bread" is the plea of starving Belgium, and Canadians must answer the cry and send the wheat to make the flour needed.

Every community in Canada today has its Belgian relief workers and all donations go through the one great channel—the Belgian Relief Commission—which not only guarantees the honest and equitable distribution of the food supply, but sees that the German "rehabilitators" do not get an ounce of the food for the Belgians.

A Complete Breakdown After La GRIPPE

It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform dependent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Patterson, London, Ont., says: "Just before Christmas, 1914, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario, I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know just what to take."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A company of very new soldiers were out on a wide hunt, practising the art of taking cover. The officer in charge of them turned to one of the rawest of his men.

"Get down behind that hillock there," he ordered sternly, "and mind not a move or a sound!"

A few minutes later he looked around to see if they were all concealed, and to his despair observed something wriggling behind the small mound. Even as he watched the movements became more frantic.

"I say, you there," he shouted angrily, "do you know you are giving our position away to the enemy?"
"Yes, sir," said the recruit, in a voice of cool desperation, "and do you know that this is an ant hill?"

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator to drive out the parasites.

Reward For Nurses
Lady Roberts has told a good story concerning a smart answer she once heard a soldier make to a remark of hers in India. She was visiting some military hospitals out there, and was so delighted with what she saw that she exclaimed:

"I think the nurses deserve a medal for this campaign as much as anyone, and I hope they will get one."
"I don't know about a medal," said a witty officer who was in attendance, "but they are sure to get plenty of claps."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

William was considered the brightest boy in his grade. Upon hearing a lesson recited in class once or twice he knew it quite well. Thus while the other fellows were compelled to study hard he scarcely found it necessary to open a book. At the expiration of the term one of the questions in the written geography test was, "What is the equator?"
William, always to be depended upon, wrote without delay:
"The equator is a menagerie lion running around the centre of the earth."

CALL 100 WOMEN

Ask them what they think of Zam-Buk and you will be surprised how many of them would tell you it is the best known healing balm, and that it should be in every home. A contest in "Everywoman's World" recently proved this! Women from coast to coast have proved by actual test that Zam-Buk is unequalled for the skin diseases and injuries of children as well as of adults. They have found Zam-Buk different to ordinary ointments in that it allays the irritation as soon as applied; prevents festering, inflammation, blood poisoning, etc., and permanently heals in a very short time. As a mother and head of a family you owe it to yourself to have Zam-Buk always handy!

If you have not yet tried Zam-Buk, get a box at once.

Druggists and stores, 50c.



PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE
Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than any other. It is the best. Laste a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money refunded post free 25 cents. Pony Brand 75 cents. O. K. Shave \$1.50. Best Made. —Canada House Co., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Wood's Phospholine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson.)

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 2, N.B. THERAPION
Used in French Hospitals with Great Success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, EPILEPSY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, PILES, KIDNEY, BLADDER, GONORRHOEA, POST-OP. CTS. FRODOUR, CH. R. BERNARD, 27, NEW YORK ST., NEW YORK. DRUGGISTS, WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEDO, MED. CO., HAYWARD, CALIF. HASTINGS, LONDON, ENGL. TRY NEW DRUGS (TASTELINESS FORM) — SAFE AND PAINLESS. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Charles M. Schwab, congratulated in Pittsburgh on a large war order contract which he had just received from one of the warring nations, said:

"Some people call it luck, but they are mistaken. Whatever success I have is due to hard work and not to luck."

"I remember a New York business man who crossed the ocean with me one winter when the whole country was suffering from hard times."

"And you, Mr. Schwab, the New Yorker said, 'are like the rest of us, I suppose, hoping for better times?'"
"No, my friend," I replied. "I am not hoping for better times. I've got my sleeves rolled up, and I'm working for them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Heavy Mails For Prisoners

The Swiss mails have transmitted to prisoners of war during the period from August 19 to December 15, 1915, 13,000,000 parcels, 70,000 letters and cards and 2,000,000 money orders for a total sum of 30,000,000 francs of which 23,000,000 francs was for French prisoners in Germany and 7,000,000 for Germans in France.

The Swiss priest, Philippe Issepli of Samaden, has been appointed visitor for Italian prisoners in Austria and Father Nosedo, of Morbio, also a Swiss, will visit Austrians in Italy.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they constantly cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bileless-ness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

W. N. U. 1090

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes
Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN
Vulcan Alberta

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN ALBERTA

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler
OPTICIAN
Eyes Tested Free
VULCAN ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering
F. SMART - Vulcan

Professional

STANLEY D. SKENE, B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Bank of Hamilton Chambers
VULCAN ALBERTA

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Barrister,
Solicitor and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
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DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Vulcan Alberta
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Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN ALBERTA
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Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
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JACK THOMPSON

AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN ALBERTA

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich
Farming and Ranching
District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

What About Baseball This Year?

What are the chances for a baseball team this year? Last season the game almost fell through locally, chiefly on account of the facilities for playing teams from other towns being lacking. It was therefore hardly the fault of Vulcan that no games were played, as they did make an attempt to raise a team.

This year, however, a fresh start would be advisable. It ought to be possible to interest the other towns in raising teams; it cannot be that the whole enthusiasm for baseball has evaporated.

The town would like to see the interested ones get together with the idea of finding out whether it will be practicable to arrange games with other towns, and if so, let us get our organization.

Are We Fighting For Peace Or War?

The prominent question of to-day in the United States is that of the navy, and it is astonishing to the newspaper reader how very much difference of opinion there is among the experts as to what the size of the navy should be, and how its strength, when finished, ought to stand in relation to the navies of other world powers.

On one thing, however, they seem to agree, and that is that the United States navy ought to be so increased and strengthened as to be able to prevent the possibility of invasion by a foreign power. And President Wilson is touring the country making speeches about what is necessary in this direction.

This activity would appear to nullify the theory that the present war is for the suppression of militarism, in fact, it alters the whole outlook.

At the outbreak of the present war we believed, and we still believe, that Great Britain and her Allies went to war with Germany for the sole purpose of putting Germany in her place, making her live up to some decent form of international civilization, and last but not least, to smash the Prussian military machine which had been capable in the first place, of throwing the whole of Europe into war.

This being the case, then, from the standpoint of the Allies, this war is one against war and for peace. We believe that our duty is something in the nature of a Crusade against unrestrained force, and for that purpose our armies are at present entrenched.

On the other hand, the United States is preparing the way for a larger navy.

What is she doing it for? Is it with the fixed idea that the present war will not see the beginning of more established peace among the nations, rendered so by international policing and agreement, or is it that she, looking into the future, notes her influence towards the peaceful government of international affairs through being well armed?

The Garden Question.

The Calgary, Vacant Lots Garden Club has held its first meeting and energetic means are to be used to cultivate the unoccupied land throughout the city.

The seeming appearance of Spring has no doubt brought the Club to the work this early. It would hardly be possible for a town the size of Vulcan to consider anything so ambitious as this scheme, but it is quite possible and not a bit too early to refer to the annual question of gardens. Last season an appreciable difference was made to the town through the medium of gardens, much more interest being taken in the cultivation of the home plot than before, and this year ought to see a further impetus to the beautifying of the town by this means.

The Womens Institute last year inaugurated a plan of prize giving for the best gardens, but as far as anything was afterwards heard of it the scheme must have fallen through, for no award seems to have been made. But whether there is prize giving or not ought not to influence those who have the opportunity to make a garden, and this year there should be quite a good showing in this direction, in the town, provided, of course, that the bylaw regulating animals kept in town will allow a garden to be started.

Once Again:-Consolidation?

Under the present enactment in regard to Consolidation the great drawback is that it is optional; the Provincial Government do not enforce it, and it is left to the districts themselves to adopt it or leave it as they think fit.

This leaving it to choice means, in a great many instances, as it does in ours, that very few people know anything at

all about it and its advantages, or, if they do happen to hear about it, no interest is shown in the matter. There is a kind of educational stalemate, so to speak, on the one side there is Consolidation which won't move without being stirred, on the other, people who have the power to stir it but who would rather let the present system continue.

Now why is it that something is not done to get this radical improvement in our educational system? Is it a question of expense that is keeping us back? Education is the most essential element in the progress of any country, and it is not a question of expense. As a matter of fact, however, Consolidation can be operated almost as cheaply as can the separate school houses which at present take its place. Transportation is rather a large item, but on the other hand you have a reduction and consolidation of the teaching staff which goes to offset this.

But it is not a question of expense at all. It is a question of giving the children of Alberta, the men and women of tomorrow, the best that is possible in education. We are not doing it at present, and the sooner we give the matter our serious consideration the better for all of us.

The Capture Of The Kamurun.

The capture of the Kamurun was recently announced.

The Kamurun is, or rather, was, a German colony on the west coast of Africa. Formerly known as the Oil Coast, the territory was demarcated by treaties between England and Germany in 1893, and between France and Germany in 1885 and 1894, and was increased in 1911, by acquisition of part of French Equatorial Africa in compensation for recognition of French suzerainty over Morocco.

It is a mountainous country with a strip of low lying land near the coast. The principal rivers are the Lom, Nyory, Lokinya and Kribi. The natives in the north are Soudanese negroes, in the south, Bantus, the former being Mohammedans while the latter are pagans. Agriculture is extensively carried on, and there is a considerable industry of native goods. The district is rich in natural products, exporting ivory, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, rubber, and various woods. There is a considerable rainfall with no prolonged dry season.

The area is some 200,000 square miles, and the population about 2,500,000, of whom only some few hundreds are whites the majority being Germans.

A Municipally Owned Skating Rink.

There is some talk of the village building and operating the skating and curling rinks next year, and although it is a long time from now until next winter, it is not too much to ask that general consideration of the proposition be taken up by the citizens.

To such a scheme there are many advantages and few disadvantages. If the town owned the rinks there is the possibility that, financially, they would be more accessible. The curling rink would have its membership whether municipally owned or not and either would not make much if any difference.

But the skating rink is different. We would like to see if municipally owned because then a certain time would be allotted to the free use of it by the children. Many of the little ones like to get out on the ice and have their enjoyment and it is not fair to expect them to pay for they have not all hours to skate as have their elders. Saturday is practically their day, and if the town owned the rink it is probable that a certain part of the day would be set apart for the free use by the school children.

THE COST OF PRODUCING MILK

The cost of producing milk obviously depends a great deal on the milking capacity of the cows used. Comparison between eight of the best and eight of the poorer cows in an Ontario dairy record centre shows that there was a difference in profit per cow of \$24.56, the eight high yielding cows giving an average profit of \$37.51 while the poorer cows returned a profit of only \$12.95 per head. The milk in each case was valued at \$1.15 per hundred pounds. The difference would no doubt have been very much reduced had the feeding been the same for all the animals. Those that yielded the higher profit were much better fed than the others. The average cost of their feed for the milking period being \$43.96 per head, while the food received by the less profitable animals was valued at \$32.33 per head. Calculating from the standpoint of cost of the milk the eight cows with the low yields made only 32 cents profit on a hundred pounds of milk, while the higher yielding cows made 54 cents profit from an equal amount of milk.

The report is available at the office of the publications branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN**CHANGE OF****Business System**

On and after April 1st, 1916 we are going into a
SPOT CASH SYSTEM

WHY WE ARE MAKING THIS CHANGE

Through the hard years which have passed we felt that it was necessary to carry on the Credit System and we have done our best to meet the requirements by giving our customers the necessary accommodation.

We feel that a change is needed as most of our customers are now in such shape that they feel that they want to buy on as close margins as possible, and there is only one way in which this can be done and that is the Cash System.

It is impossible to run two systems and give you the full advantage of the Cash System.

Below is given a few differences between the two systems all credit systems have to make allowances in their business.

What a Credit System Means

- 1 You buy your goods on a credit basis.
- 2 We buy your goods on credit basis as we are not in a position to always pay for the goods when due.
- 3 You help pay for the goods that dead heads don't pay.
- 4 You help pay all interest and exchange on drafts.
- 5 You help pay the office expenses such as sending out accounts, etc.
- 6 You help pay to collect slow and bad accounts.
- 7 The credit business often forces the merchant to pay higher prices for his goods because he has not the cash.
- 8 We are forced often to pay higher prices for our goods because we have not the money to pay cash for them.
- 9 You have a big store bill to pay and interest on same each fall.
- 10 You buy more goods because you get credit than you would if you paid the cash.
- 11 This system has helped a great many farmers out through the hard times, but most of you in the district feel the need of a change.

What a Cash System Means

- 1 Your goods will be marked on a cash basis.
- 2 You don't have to help pay the losses caused by Dead Heads.
- 3 You won't have to pay interest and exchange on drafts as there are none.
- 4 We can buy our goods on a Cash basis which means a great saving.
- 5 You don't have to pay the cost of sending accounts out, etc.
- 6 You don't have to help pay for collecting slow accounts.
- 7 We will be in a position to take all our discounts. You get all the benefit.
- 8 We can buy to better advantage for cash as we will not be tied up to any firm.
- 9 You will be more careful in your buying when you have the cash.
- 10 You will not have big bills to meet out of your crop.
- 11 The new system will be a greater benefit to you than the credit system has been to you in the past and will mean a big money saving.

We are after every one who has the cash and we feel that this class will appreciate our stand in this matter. We feel that the time is here when the cash system is the only system as the big majority of the people in this district are in a position to pay the cash and receive the big benefits received from the same. It simply means that we will be in a position to buy our goods on the open market and will be in a position to give our customers good goods at close prices.

Watch This Space Next Week, We'll Deal on Monthly Account System

H. W. REEVES
VULCAN, - ALBERTA

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

FOR SALE

25 H. P. Gas Tractor and 5 bottom engine gang plough, stubble bottoms, practically new. Ploughed only about 180 acres. \$350 cash, with outfit. Apply
J. S. Vulcan Advocate.

Money to Loan

I have money to loan on well improved farm lands, on easy terms. Farmers note that no life insurance is required in this proposition. For particulars see **A. M. TRAIL**, Bank of Hamilton.

FOR SALE-A number of milk cows for sale, some fresh now and others fresh next. Ploughed only about 180 acres. \$350 cash, with outfit. Apply
J. A. Rasmfeldt.
Vulcan, Alberta. D.15, t.6.

AUCTIONEER

H. E. ELVES

Provincial Licence

P. O. Box No. 51 Vulcan

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway.

Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

THE FIRST STEP
toward independence is a Savings Account in the Bank of Hamilton. The first \$1,000 is the hardest to get, but once a start is made you'll be surprised to find how quickly your savings accumulate. Will you begin now, or will you put it off?

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$3,000,000
Surplus \$3,475,000

Try an Advt. in The Advocate

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP

WOLFE & PETTMAN

are dissolving partnership on the 29th day of February, 1916 and request all those whose accounts are still unsettled to call and make an adjustment of same before above date.

Fix Me Up Something

Is very often heard in the print shop when a man leaves an order; he prefers to leave his work in the hands of the printer **who knows his job.**

You are safe in leaving your work with us. We do it efficiently and artistically and deliver it with promptness.

Business and Private Stationery
Butter Wrappers
Agents for Appleford Check Books

Vulcan Advocate

The Week's Summary

20,000 For Sarcee.—The Sarcee military camp at Calgary will be reopened on or about the first of April, and it is learned from semi-official sources that the number of men who will be stationed there will be about 20,000. Alberta is expected to raise 40,000 men, and many of them will be stationed in other parts of the province.

Jailed For Violating Neutrality Law.—Edward J. Brooks, of Medicine Hat was arrested in Spokane last Tuesday on a charge of violating the neutrality laws by enlisting U. S. citizens for Alberta regiments. He is held in jail under a \$1,000 bond, to await the action of the Grand Jury in April. Brooks admitted having made efforts to further recruiting, although he says he is connected with no battalion. The maximum penalty is \$1,000 fine and three months imprisonment.

The Russian Success.—Following on the great Russian success of last week in the capture of Erzerum, when one hundred thousand Turks were taken prisoners and a large quantities of stores captured, the Russians are pushing on with Trebizond as their objective. Reinforcements are being landed and it is thought that Grand Duke Nicholas might move towards Diarbekir, which is only one mile from the Baghdad railway, and thus a point of great importance would fall into Russian occupation.

More floods in Holland.—The floods are continuing to work havoc in various parts of northern Holland. On February 17th the emergency dam at Purmerend, 10 miles north of Amsterdam, burst and the water rushed into the town. The houses outside Edam have been evacuated. Much anxiety is felt at Volendam as a number of houses are in danger of collapse and the inhabitants have been forced to depart.

One in six Enlisted.—According to returns, recruiting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has now progressed to a point where one man out of every six between the ages of 18 and 45 has enlisted for active service. Figures supplied at military headquarters show that for the first 15 days of February 2,271 had joined the colours. This brings the total number of men raised in the two provinces since the beginning of the war to approximately 47,500.

Designs on a Windsor Plant.—The latest discovery of the dynamite investigators at Detroit is one for the blowing up a Windsor, Ont., foundry. Pinkerton operatives found dynamite so placed that at least as much damage as was done to the Peabody factory in Walker, Minn. last June would have followed an explosion. The discovery was made several days ago, but kept secret. The dynamite is being held as evidence.

NOTICE

Judicial Sale of Farm Lands

PURSUANT to the Order of Sale in an action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Macleod, numbered 1335, there will be offered for sale in front of the post office in Vulcan, Alberta, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock noon, subject to a reserve bid to be fixed by the Court, the South-East Quarter of Section 32, Township 16, Range 19, West of Fourth Meridian, Alberta.

The said land consists of 160 acres more or less, and lies 4 1/2 miles from Lomond.

The nature of the soil is black loam with clay-subsol.

There are no improvements of any value on the land.

Terms, ten per cent of the purchase price cash to be paid to the plaintiff's solicitors at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid into Court as follows: 15 per cent within ninety days without interest, 25 per cent in one year, 25 per cent in eighteen months and 25 per cent in two years after the date of the sale with interest at 8 per cent per annum, with the option to the purchaser of paying the whole purchase price within 60 days without interest. The purchaser to have immediate possession on payment of deposit.

The property will be offered for sale subject to the conditions of sale to be produced at the time of sale, all of which may be inspected at the office of

CAMPBELL & EDMONDSON,
Barristers, etc., Macleod, Alberta.
Approved: L. F. Clarry,
Master in Chambers.

NOTICE

Judicial Sale of Farm Lands

PURSUANT to the Judgment and Order for Sale in an action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, No. 9297, there will be offered for sale in front of the Post Office, in Vulcan, Alberta, on Saturday, the 18th March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Court, the South-East Quarter of Section 6, Township 17, Range 24, West 4th Meridian, Alberta.

The land consists of 160 acres more or less, and lies about 3-4 of a mile from Vulcan.

The nature of the soil is black loam. The vendor is informed that the following improvements are on the said land: Dwelling House, Well, 2 miles Fencing, 150 Acres Under Cultivation.

Terms, 10 per cent of the purchase price to be paid to the plaintiff's solicitors at the time of sale, the balance to be paid into Court as follows: 15 per cent within sixty days without interest, 25 per cent within one year, 25 per cent within eighteen months, 25 per cent within two years after the date of sale, with interest at 8 per cent per annum with the option to the purchaser of paying the whole of the purchase price into Court, within sixty days without interest. The purchaser to have immediate possession on payment of 40 per cent of purchase price.

The property will be offered for sale subject to the conditions of sale to be produced at the time of sale, all of which may be inspected at the office of

CAMPBELL & EDMONDSON
Macleod, Alberta,
Solicitors for the Vendor.
Approved: L. F. Clarry,
Master of Chambers

"New Superior" Fanning Mills

Now in Stock

The best on earth
Ask the man who
owns one

Ploughing Outfits

Guy Walker

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN ALBERTA

M. Mecklenburg Graduate Optician

will be in

LOMOND, Feb. 19

CHAMPION, Feb. 23

VULCAN, Feb. 24

BLACKIE, Feb. 25

PHOTO BARGAINS

For a short time only we are making 15 Post Cards and 1 Cabinet Photo, of not more than two subjects, for \$2.00. Photographs from 4.50 to 8.00 per dozen. A full line of Vulcan scenes, harvesting scenes, hockey pictures, etc.

Let us do your Kodak Finishing

Vulcan Studio

NOW

is the time to place
your order for your
Fanning Mill and
make sure it is a

Bull Dog

Also see me about
your Farm Machinery for Spring
Drills, Disc Harrows,
Plows and Ploughing
Outfits, etc.

G. E. HENRY

Office Phone 23. Residence 54
Vulcan, Alberta

THE Lineham Lumber Co.

Vulcan Alberta

Lumber

Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors
and Finish
Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whitcher, Vulcan, Alberta.

C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104

For dates available see

C. B. SHIMP
VULCAN ALBERTA

HARNESS MAKING & REPAIRS

All kinds harness making and repairs neatly and promptly executed at reasonable prices. A. Roy 33-17-24 Vulcan Phone R. 111

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$5. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome. Wm. Ritchie, N. G. G. M. Whitcher, Sec'y



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd March, 1916 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Gleichen and Lake McGregor from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Gleichen, Majorville, Milo, Queenstown, Lake McGregor and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Calgary, 21st Jan. 1916. Feb. 2-3t

Individual Tailoring

The Latest Winter and Spring Patterns

Style, Fit and Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Gents
Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$20.00

Ladies
Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$25.00.

Call and inspect our Stock

Peter Gillespie
VULCAN ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use Old Dutch



Why the Stove is Black

Heating Surfaces and Flues Should Be Kept Clean

The typical household operates on the hit-or-miss rule of thumb. Effectiveness is secured either through happy chance or the coincidence of that rule with some sound principle. Why is the stove in the kitchen kept black? The United States Bureau of Standards asserts that not one woman in ten knows. It says that the reason is that a blackened stove is the hottest of stoves. A nickel plated stove loses half of its capacity for hotness.

Do you want your hot water pipes to transfer heat without loss? "Black them bright and shining," says the bureau. A bright pipe loses less heat than one insulated in thin asbestos. Pans and pots kept bright stay hot longer than those that are black. An ideal kettle is black on the bottom, to take heat easily, and bright on the sides, to keep heat long.

Fuels are too frequently used without understanding of their special fitnesses for specific purposes. A coal fire takes half an hour of coaxing to proper enthusiasm for trying eggs.

Many furnaces work better on small than on large coal, which also is more expensive. The heating surfaces and the flues of furnaces should be kept clean. Soot insulates the source of warmth as if an asbestos mat were put between the stove and the pot of coffee. The bureau affords helpful hints as to what should be the cost of heating the house. Where the winter temperature averages 45 degrees only a little more than a ton of coal should be needed through the season for each room warmed.

M-mard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your M-MARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours. If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE

Dartmouth.

Zeppelin bombs differ from ordinary explosive bombs, inasmuch as they are intended not to scatter fragments over a wide area, but to produce a sudden and intense heat at a given point, thus starting a fierce conflagration.

The bomb, as a rule, is conical, of 10 inch diameter at the base, corded round, and has a metal handle at the apex. The base is a flat cup, on to which a pierced metal device and handle fitted at the top. The funnel is generally filled with thermite, which upon ignition generates intense heat, and by the time of the concussion has taken the form of molten metal of the extraordinary high temperature of over 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The molten metal is spread by the concussion. Outside the funnel is a padding of a highly inflammable or resinous material bound on with an inflammable form of rope. The resinous material creates a pungent smoke.

There is generally some melted white phosphorus in the bottom of the cap, which develops noxious fumes. In some cases celluloid clippings are added, and occasionally a small quantity of petrol.

A return issued by the British Columbia department of agriculture places the honey production of the province this year at 200,000 pounds. British Columbia produces a great wealth of flowers in unmeasured areas and as the climate appears to be very suitable to bees, a great honey industry is predicted.

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it particularly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

W. N. U. 1090

An Unspeakable Thought

There Should be No Talk of Peace With Victory Near at Hand

Why, therefore, talk of peace when the weapons with which we shall win victory are nearly ready? Apart from the lunacy of it, it is, as I said before, a crime against humanity even to consider the proposition. Let us think with a quiet but invincible determination not to be hoodwinked on what we set out to do. We said to begin with that we would not sheathe the sword—and this is our plighted word as a nation—till Belgium had regained all that she had lost and more. Is that possible if we make peace today or in the near future? It is not. Moreover, do we propose to stand forever before the world even as Germany is?

There is no reason for such talk. Why should we begin to listen to whispers of peace just because we have crawled round the turning point of the war?

Now, when from day to day the position is growing stronger and stronger, it is not the time to talk of peace, but of victory.

Sum up the situation very carefully. Do not over-estimate the depletion of Germany's resources in men and munitions, money and food. I cannot possibly go into the details of all those great questions here—perhaps I may be permitted to do so on another occasion—now I can only content myself with sounding a warning note against too optimistic calculations on our part.

On the other hand, it is obvious that Germany must be very greatly exhausted. And if we press on it will be impossible for her to withstand the united onslaught of the allies when the hour to strike is come. On every hand, too, there are indications that the hour is coming, and coming soon. The Allies' scheme is gradually being co-ordinated and made perfect.—Hall White, in Montreal Standard.

A Power of Its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

The British Aristocracy

Oxford, home of aristocracy among other lost causes, was perhaps hardest hit of all English institutions when the war broke out. The aristocracy itself never has given a pretext for the advocates of conscription, because the aristocracy of England is in the field and has been since the beginning. It is not only fighting, it is sacrificing itself every day, and the toll of noble lives which cuts England's heart is appalling even to us, who consider one life as sacred as another.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant tasting Tablet that never fails to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Howar, Eastbury, At. says: "I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"In Belgium," said War Correspondent Will Irwin, "I knew an artillery blacksmith who carried on the sleeve of his uniform the hammer and pincers—the insignia of his calling. 'Wot's them things on your sleeve men?' a civilian asked him one day. 'They mean I'm an army dentist,' he said, with a wink at me. 'Dentist, eh?' said the civilian. 'The pincers, then, are to pull the teeth out with. But the hammer—wot's the hammer for?' 'The hammer,' said the blacksmith, 'is for use in bad cases to chloroform the patients.'"

The Manitoba government is said to have been contemplating assistance to the extent of \$500,000 to an abattoir to be established at Winnipeg. If the assistance is given, the rates and service in the abattoir will be directly under the control of the government. It is claimed that this would be a great advantage to stock raisers and farmers disposing of their animals through the Winnipeg market.

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his biplane)—Now, you understand it, don't you?

Young Lady—All but one thing—hat makes it stay up?

Lessons From Failures

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes

When failures occur in a small way they do not seem to be very serious, but a failure on a big scale with large amounts involved may mean, at least, temporary disablement and place the individual beyond recovery for some considerable time. In the poultry game it is so easy to dream of immense possibilities and based on cost per hen, average production and profit, just by a little multiplication arrange the profits and immensity of the business to perfectly suit the desire of the operator.

Knowledge and the application of it seem to be absolutely essential and whether secured through expert help or actual experience on the part of the owner, it is most unreasonable to look for any degree of profit without them. In the time that it takes one to gain knowledge of experience in the necessary details for profitably growing and breeding of poultry the good values of the original stock may be lost, and entirely ruined at a loss of most of the first expenditure. If the start is small, improvement can be made and if necessary a fresh start made with but little loss. The dream of the possibilities in the first place may be quite correct, but without the application of known ways of securing results they never could be realized. Quite true, many varieties of systems are used but the close analysis of each will be bound to furnish evidence of supplying the same essentials. Where better results are obtained the required elements are furnished in better balance and more satisfactory manner.

Watching the operations of a big start for the amassing of big profits in a nearby well-equipped plant had prompted this article. Here was the case of a man rich in business experience, being a successful manufacturer, but woefully lacking in the poultry knowledge that goes to produce ordinary results. In his own business accustomed to watch and control every detail, his natural tendency was to keep the same watchful eye on directing the poultry and using really inexperienced workers with the poultry. At the start it was an inspiration to talk chicken for it conjured pictures of a manufacturing plant where all kinds of poultry products were turned out by the millions, from a factory and by using attractive packages and judicious advertising building up a steady select trade that would mean continuous profit. Here was the case of a man who actually believed that in a year's time he could, with a hundred acre farm, mostly laid out to fruit, establish a plant that could produce everything and buy nothing. What a delusion he has found that to be!

But what has been the trouble? In his own business success was not accomplished in a few weeks or a year. No, it has taken a great many years to perfect the organization and there were many years when the work was hard and up-hill. Could he expect results at once that could be called good unless he could supplement his good equipment with the knowledge and experience that was so essential in his own business? On the plant a 1,000 capacity incubating and brooding equipment was installed, which together with the 4,000 capacity colony houses were the best earmarks of good judgment on the place. To handle the building up to this equipment a man who has no special knowledge of poultry was hired to "buy up" for the plant. He certainly bought up the riff raff of the community. Men told the writer they offered their coals and good-for-nothing runts, telling the man they were only such and he seemed satisfied to buy at a lower price and we suppose got a higher commission. This foundation stock to work with and a young man in charge who hardly knew a game from a turkey, was the nucleus for a producing poultry farm selling prize quality at the biggest profits.

Had the young man been an enthusiast and known what he professed to, he could soon have cleaned up the worst of the truck they had and done something with the balance, but this stuff ate up a good deal the first winter and continued to do so right along. Of course the owner discovered before long he was wrong and in a proper business way made changes. Advertising for the right man to handle a big plant brought about an arrangement for a daily visit from one who was operating his own plant successfully, but this could not bring the success desired although it certainly made a wonderful change and unfortunately the suggestions for getting the right kind of foundation began to look like added expense.

With a nice start, several thousand chicks well started and something dependable to work with here was a fair chance to make a creditable start, but the dollars failed to roll in at once in large volumes and the whole plant is left to shift along, in way under the guidance of a general farmer with his young son to specially look after the chickens. The owner told the writer that he realized fully that it is a much more complicated matter than he had supposed, requiring intimate knowledge. As he said, "I can see it requires an expert who knows all the details."

It reminds us of the remark made by a veteran when he was told of the fine birds a new man had bought. Very promptly he said, "Wait till we see what he does with them. It will depend on whether he is really a fancier or not. Otherwise he cannot get results." Many times has this remark come back to us as indicating the one thing lacking.

Poultry is not a product of ordinary manufacture. Nature's laws and causes must have the first consideration. Truly a man can mould form and feathers considerably to his own liking, but it is a long process of painstaking effort. Apprenticeship lasts for life and then all has not been learned. Truly much can be seen in other's failures to warn the thoughtful into better methods. It hurts to see fine equipment, good stock, and the best of environment lose out for the want of some real poultry knowledge. Had this man to depend on this enterprise he would have made it come for his efforts must bring him results, but because he could not so he does so when the turning point, with a little of the good judgment and experience must have given him, had arrived for obtaining a portion of the profit he planned on.

Military Repair Shops

A Busy Industrial Town Behind the British Lines

One of the busiest and best organized industrial towns in the world has sprung up behind the British lines in France in the vicinity of the General Headquarters of the British expeditionary force. This town is composed of the buildings in which repairs are made to arms and equipment and the houses in which the thousands of workmen live.

There are now over 400 repair shops near the General Headquarters, employing more than 28,000 men—picked men from the best workers in various trades. These men and all repair departments are under control of the Army Service Corps, and thus each man is in khaki, whether he be mechanic, bootmaker or tailor.

The shops are made of galvanized iron and timber, and contain the most modern and improved form of machinery. The motto is speed and efficiency.

One of the busiest sections is composed of the motor repair shops, of which there are a dozen. As many as 60 vehicles, ranging from a motor cycle to a huge transport automobile, have been repaired in 24 hours, including repairs to some vehicles badly smashed by shells. It is at the close of each day that the long lines of disabled motors begin arriving at the shops.

Two thousand men are engaged on repairs to aircraft. The aircraft come home to roost about 8 o'clock at night, after the day's work or reconnoitering the enemy's lines or fighting hostile aeroplanes or dirigibles has been done.

The aircraft repairing sheds cover two acres. Adjacent to them is an aircraft landing station or field of some 20 acres in extent. This field is one of the chief landing stations for aircraft, whether damaged or not, but all damaged aircraft must come here, if they can, for repairs.

As they come home in the evening each is examined and overhauled by expert mechanics. The undamaged machines are got in order for the flight upon which they will start early the next day—the pilot has nothing to say to this work, he always finds his machine ready or him—and the damaged machines are carted off to the sheds.

Thousands of men are engaged upon repair work to shoes and uniforms. There are five vast sheds where soldiers' boots are put into order. Every day some half dozen wagons arrive, bringing thousands of pairs of damaged boots gathered up by other wagons at different places near the firing line and upon the lines of communication.

The boots are tied together in pairs and attached to each is a docket giving the name of the military unit of the soldier to whom it belongs—that is, as far as it is considered necessary to identify the boot, so when it goes forth from the repair shop it may, and probably does, serve to shoe a different person from the man who originally possessed it.

A regiment at the base is notified



SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, Pink Eye, Epistaxis, Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how kept from having any of these diseases with SPÖHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One small size bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares; acts on the blood. SPÖHN'S is sold by all good druggists and harness shops or manufacturers. Agents wanted.

SPÖHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.



A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

that every man in it, or a certain number in it, on a certain date will receive a repaired pair of boots and on that date the distribution of boots is made from the base depot. They are sorted out in sizes, and every Tommy, of course, knows his own size. Repaired tunics and trousers are dealt with in the same way.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Farmers and others living on the banks of small streams are showing much interest in the new invention of A. G. Watkins, of Philadelphia, which is a small water power plant floating on the surface of the stream. This generates sufficient power to operate a small dynamo, which will supply the current to light a modern house of moderate size, or do other useful chores around the farm or suburban residence. The plant consists of two triangular floats secured together so that there is a gradually narrowing channel between them. The broad end of this is turned upstream and the narrow end is equipped with a water wheel. The water enters the large opening, and in passing out acts on the wheel, which is in turn geared to a small dynamo.

The Senator and the Major were walking up the avenue. The Senator was more than middle aged, and considerably more than fat, and, dearly as the Major loved him, he also loved his joke.

The Senator turned with a pleased expression on his benign countenance and said: "Major, did you see that pretty girl smile at me?" "Oh, that's nothing," replied his friend. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud."

RAW FURS

Ship Direct to New York, the International Fur Market, and Secure the Highest Cash Prices.

Why ship to the middlemen, who eventually sell your fur in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest market prices! Our methods of grading are unusually liberal. We never charge commissions, giving you full value for your furs.

Write for our price list and special offer.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO. 133 W. 27th St. New York, N. Y.

Auction Sales of Live Stock

The price which a settler would expect to pay if buying live stock in Western Canada, or which he would get if selling, is well indicated by the figures prevailing at auction sales held throughout the country from time to time. As a recent such sale at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, spring calves brought \$4 to \$50; yearling steers, \$40, and cows averaged about \$60.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Genevieve—I want to give Jack some books. He's ill, you know, and I can't decide just what kind to give. Gertrude—Why not give him something religious? Genevieve—Oh, my, no! He's convalescent now.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

"I had a boiled egg served me for breakfast yesterday with the name Genevieve on it." "Now, isn't that romantic?" "It didn't strike me as being so romantic. There was also the date, 1900."



Read it in the Faces of the People You Meet

The Irritability, the Worry, the Gloom, the Despair of Nerve and Brain Troubles. The Blood is Watery, the Nerves Are Starved.

This is the age of nervous troubles, of brain fag, of heart failure, of paralysis and bodily weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet.

The business man, the factory hand, the professional man, the woman in the home, all find their nervous systems giving way before the terrible strain of modern life and keen competition. Nervous force is consumed at a terrible rate, and the blood which must make good this loss becomes thin and watery, lacking in quality as well as quantity.

The whole secret of preserving health and curing disease in all such cases is to supply an abundance of rich, red blood. Stimulants may drive the heart at a more rapid pace for a time, but the breakdown will come with greater force.

The blood demands nourishment, the nerves cry for sustenance. They call for just such help as is supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

In many, many thousands of cases of this kind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven exactly what was needed. In using it you are not experimenting, but are supplying to the system the very ingredients from which Nature reconstructs the wasted nervous system. For this reason its cures are both thorough and lasting.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN SPELLS THE DOOM OF GERMANY

THE FORCE TO BE USED TO DICTATE PEACE TERMS

In Only One Way Can Germany Ever Hope to Persuade Britain to Permit Her Ships to Sail the Seas, and that will be by Relinquishing all Territorial Gains Made by the War

In entering the war Germany hoped and expected to defeat France and Russia with ease. Her statesmen counted not perhaps upon permanent British neutrality, but upon a temporary paralysis of British statesmanship, which would permit her generals to repeat the success of 1870 and enable her to confront Great Britain with a stupendous accomplished fact. The prompt entrance of Great Britain into the war wholly transformed the situation, says the New York Tribune, and despite the military failure of the British to the present moment, has been the dominant factor in the defeat of Germany; that it, in the foiling and thwarting of what were the main purposes of German statesmanship at the beginning, in losing control of the sea, or rather in losing the ability to use the sea, Germany lost a decisive battle far more serious than that at the Marne. The final suppression of the submarine campaign, which survives now only as sporadic raids, succeeded in sinking an occasional ship of relatively small importance, ended, the naval phase of the war and brought what is, so far, the only decision in any campaign that has been opened.

Here one strikes at the heart of the real disaster that this war has already foreshadowed for German industry. Before the war Germany dominated Russian markets; she was able through the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt, to sell advantageously in France. But both Russia and France have taken back their economic freedom and both have strongly indicated their purpose to discriminate hereafter against German manufactures. Unquestionably British products and those of the United States conceivably, will receive more favorable tariff treatment than Germany when the war is over. Again, up to the present moment Great Britain has competed with Germany on a parity in her home colonies. Nothing is more certain than that after the war there will be imperial preference, and probably international preference, between France and Great Britain and their respective colonies.

Now, taking the war as a contest between France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany on the other, what has happened? First of all, Germany has occupied some 8,400 square miles of French territory. That area had a population of some 5,500,000 before the war, but all the men were cleared out before Germany came, by the mobilization. It contained the busiest industrial plants, the richest coal and iron mines. The possession of both has been of great advantage to Germany, and France has suffered severely by the loss of them. But, on the other hand, Germany has lost all of her colonies; most of them have been actually conquered; only German East Africa is practically intact, and even here the British have occupied the coast. All

feat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by the Germans has ended in decisive defeat.

If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea, you have measured the exact condition between the contending powers of the west. It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany, because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganize her industrial establishments in such a fashion that what used to be made at Lille and at Roubaix, at St. Quentin and Tourcoing—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are made elsewhere.

In addition, France has lost many men and a few districts have been ravaged, either by reason of the actual conflict or because of German wantonness. This represents a capital loss, but it does not represent a capital loss greatly in excess of that suffered by Germany in her colonies and in the paralysis or destruction of her merchant marine. As for French casualties, they are certainly not in excess of German proportionately, and British are so far inconceivable, compared with German—2,250,000 for the latter against 500,000 for the former, according to the last official figures. It should be noted, too, that the German figures are for Prussia alone, whose population is not far from that of Great Britain.

Now, if peace were to be considered today, it is plain that Germany would have to evacuate France, and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war. It would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or from Great Britain, but had lost her colonies.—New York Tribune.

Historic Inn Closed

"The Three Pigeons," one of England's oldest and most famous inns, and the existing tavern of Elizabethan times, was closed recently by the Middlesex Licensing Justices, in accordance with a movement inaugurated some time ago by the temperance leaders to restrict the number of licensed inns.

"The Three Pigeons" was used as a background for the low comedy scenes in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and is alluded to in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." The inn, perhaps, has had more literary associations than any other English tavern.

Constantine Praises Lord Kitchener

Kitchener's Logic and Stories of War Convinced All Who Heard Him
Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left a very vivid impression on the Athenian population and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British war minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the A.P. correspondent:

"I am a soldier. Kitchener is a soldier. We speak the same language and we understood one another perfectly from the outset."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression. No public account of the incident has ever been given.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago north of Scotland," said Lord Kitchener, "eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet and playing havoc with the manoeuvres. One came to grief in our North Sea net. The others nosed through and approached the fleet. But there was another net heading them off. They tried to break through to get around, to find an opening, but there was none. Two more were lost in this effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their bases at Heligoland. But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrender themselves. We took them intact—crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of the British war minister made to General Dousmaris, the chief of the Greek general staff, was less favorably received in Athens.

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Egypt," he is credited with saying. "Suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and hold the Euphrates valley. Suppose they take India. What then? We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought out in Egypt or in India or the Balkans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

King Constantine's only comment was: "All very well for England to talk about what she will get back at the war's end. But we Greeks live in the Balkans."

The Banker and Farmer

Prosperity of the Bank and Farm Go Hand in Hand

The banker stands close to the farmer. He is in position to know about the farmer and his business. When the farmer goes to a bank to borrow money the banker learns his financial circumstances; his various sources of income; the kind of farmer he is; the number of children he has, and whether his wife works in the field. We would not claim that the banker is no modest because he pries so deeply into the farmer's affairs as he does, not do it through personal inquisitiveness, but to get at the facts concerning the security for the loan. However, it makes no difference as to the reason why the banker asks questions that will unfold the farmer's affairs; he gets them and what is more the farmer is willing to confide in the good banker.

In many instances, the banker does not need to ask any questions, for he already knows the character of the farmer, his income, and all matters pertaining to his welfare. The farmer's business is an open book. He cannot hide his wealth. His buildings and improvements are in the full glare of God's sunlight; the crops are in his fields or granary and stock will be found in pasture or stable. The value of improvements can be judged, the fields measured, and the cattle counted, and the value of all recorded. There is no basement business in farming. It is all done above the ground.

But there is another side to this question which is complex and needs a business judgment to solve. It is the combining of forces of the farm to produce the largest as well as the most profitable crops. Farming is more and more requiring a keen business judgment, and the banker is willingly assisting the farmer in the adoption of better business methods.

Not all bankers have seen this nor informed themselves upon the business practices of farming, for recently our attention was called to a rather stupid act of a banker. He had lent money to a certain farmer for a year for the purpose of purchasing some dairy heifer calves. At the end of the year the banker demanded his money, so the farmer was forced to sell his heifers. The banker had not helped this man by lending him money. In fact he injured him. If he had extended the loan till the heifers began to return something to the farmer the banker would have helped both the farmer and himself.

It is a hopeful sign to note that most bankers are informing themselves upon business methods of farming so that they can render the farmer a good business judgment. At the recent Banker-Farmer convention there was a motto on the wall that reads as follows: "Take interest in the farmer as well as from him." The banker who is not willing to do this and to lend money upon the basis that will be to the best advantage of the farmer is short-sighted as to his own welfare. The prosperity of the bank and farm go hand in hand.

Canada Will Aid in Economic Pressure
The Canadian government is in full sympathy with and is prepared to operate on the terms of the resolution of the British house for the increase of economic pressure upon Germany.

At the outset of the war orders were passed prohibiting all trade with the enemy. They have been maintained. Such trade is not only prohibited directly, but steps have been taken to prevent any indirect traffic as well. The government has taken power to control petroleum export, while the export of Canadian nickel is permitted only under guarantee that none of it is to be of enemy destination.

Women Eligible For Legislature

Manitoba Government Has Considered Matter in Favorable Light

If the women of Manitoba, after getting the vote, want to elect members of their own sex to the legislature, they will be free to do so. This opinion was expressed in government circles. It is known that the government has considered the problem and the statement was made that a decision has been reached, the government being prepared, it is reported, to pass the necessary legislation should the women express a desire to have feminine representation in the house.

In actual fact, the admission of a large new class to the rights of the franchise no doubt implies recognition of its right to choose its own representatives. It is pointed out, however, that the enfranchisement of the women will not in itself remove their present disqualification for election to the house. The education law defines the qualifications required of candidates, and among them it is required that they shall be of the male sex. In order to admit women to the house the statutes would have to be amended, redefining the qualifications of candidates.

More than one cabinet minister, it is believed, holds the view that the enfranchisement of women must bring in its train the speedy abolition of all discriminations against them.

Sinking of Submarine

Gunner of "Baralong" Gives Details of Action Showing Cowardice of Germans

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the story of a gunner who was a member of the Baralong's crew, concerning the attack on the Nicosian and the sinking of a German submarine.

"On August 19 at 2 p.m.," says the gunner, "we received a wireless message from the Nicosian, saying she was being chased by a German submarine. We accordingly proceeded full speed to her assistance. At 3 p.m. we sighted the Nicosian, which was being shelled by the submarine, while the crew was getting the lifeboats out."

"We got plenty of ammunition ready on the poop and at 3.30 p.m. the marines took cover behind the bulwarks on the port side of the afterdeck with rifles. The gunners also took cover behind their guns. The excellent seamanship of our captain brought our ship up on the starboard of the Nicosian, the submarine being on the port side. In a few minutes we were hidden from the submarine's view. During that short interval we cleared for action, trained our guns, set the sights for 700 yards and hoisted the white ensign."

"As soon as we appeared around the bow of the Nicosian the submarine fired one shot at us, which went wide. The marines then opened with a well aimed volley, which swept the decks of the submarine and seemed to demoralize the crew, for they immediately left their guns and rushed for the conning tower, several going overboard, but whether they were shot by rifle fire or dived over in panic, I can not say."

"We then opened fire with our port and stern guns, but the first shot hit short. However, it may have hit the submarine beneath the waterline. The next shot hit the conning tower which appeared to be split in half, sending two men flying into the air. The next and succeeding shots all hit the submarine which gradually sank, everyone of her crew being either drowned or shot, and only a few parts of bodies and a large quantity of oil remaining on the surface."

"Not only were their two guns of heavier calibre than ours, but, in addition, they had several torpedo tubes, whereas we could only get two guns to bear upon them. If they had stuck to their guns they would at least have stood a sporting chance, but apparently German submarines, although always ready to attack defenseless merchant ships and kill and maim their passengers and crews, have no stomach for fighting armed ships of his majesty's navy, even when the odds are in their favor."

National Registration in New Zealand

Similar Plan Might Possibly be Adopted to Raise Half Million Troops Here

Details of the national registration act recently passed by the New Zealand parliament have been received by the department of trade and commerce. The act is of interest to Canada as being along the line of possible adoption here in case the war should be protracted and more drastic action should become necessary to secure the authorized increase of the Canadian forces to half a million men.

Under the New Zealand act, which contemplates the securing of full and detailed information as to the number of men available for enlistment, every male resident is required to furnish to the government a schedule giving full particulars as to age, nationality, occupation, dependents, etc., and also stating whether he is willing to enlist for active service. For failure to furnish the particulars required or for making false statements a penalty of \$500 or six months' imprisonment is provided.

The Will to Win

The empire is securely anchored in the sea; from the inexhaustible resources of the sea we are drawing our strength. There is no ground for pessimism. Pessimism is a crime when we confront determined, well-informed and highly organized enemies. Pessimism atrophies the mind, saps the energy, dispirits the nation, and encourages the foe. We must preserve the will to win. If the people of this country (with their rulers) could obtain a vision of what has been done and the greater things which still can be done by the aid of sea power, there would be no feeling of depression, but we should be full of confidence, and that confidence would be shared by allies and neutrals to our advantage.—Fortnightly Review.

INSTRUCTIVE VISIT MADE TO ONE OF BRITAIN'S STRONG NAVAL BASES

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT OF CONCENTRATED POWER

A Party of Foreign Journalists Given an Opportunity of Viewing Some of the Watch Dogs of the North Sea, and Securing Some Interesting Information

Under the escort of officers assigned by the admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast, where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea and from which big point ocean going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles.

It was an impressive sight of concentrated power and alert readiness with long lines of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward and headed by the famous Arethusa. Back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines of the latest D and E type, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting the sailors in oilskins, a north wind cutting the sea into foam, and sea gulls everywhere. The little fishing village on the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with storehouses stretching a half mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it back to sea within two hours of its arrival.

Here also were the "mother ships," ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive back their fighting children. Every time they came from a raid or a battle. The huge establishment was vibrating with energy and in the harbors mine sweepers were coming back from their work, hydro-aeroplanes were manoeuvring and black smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and the light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting along the German coast in search of a German fleet which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel canal. Nothing had been seen of the German ships and the British officers—the men who had now received their stars in the famous fighting under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive at the idea that the Germans would venture forth.

One of the officers who was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Blücher, and sent her reeling to the bottom in the great fight of last January, pointed out these self-same tubes and told how they had worked.

"First, we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Blücher amidships. She was lying off shore about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great ship threw up her bow, turned clean over

and sank.
"Yes, this is the one that did it," and he patted this terrible death dealing engine affectionately, as if it were his child, which in truth it has been since he laid the Blücher low. Scars of battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelberg student displays when he exhibits his wounds. A deck galley amidships had been entirely shot away, a missile shell having exploded in it. This has been rebuilt. One dent in the side armor was pointed out, as big as a washbowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but the scars were now neatly bandaged with two inch riveted steel plates so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever.

The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 to 38 knots and even touching 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 knots on regular service. (A knot is 2,025 yards).

Lying outside of them were the submarines of the D and E type, the latter being sea-going craft of great radius which now are making distant under sea voyages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles. The smaller D boats have the trim outlines of an eight-oar racing shell, but the new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster, with a steel fin running fore and aft and a camel's hump amidships for a deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities.

"They can stay under water for 72 hours," he said, "yes, three days without inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. The D boats are good for runs of 24 hours under water, but the E boats make 72 hours just as easily. During these long deep water runs they threaten their way through the Skager Rack or skirt around Tenerife and past Gibraltar, with as much ease under water as above."

"The direction and proximity of distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by the science of navigation and the steering goes on as easily under water as above."

There are many famous sea fighters among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenig Louise off Havre and was in the Heligoland battle. In fact, all these ships had seen battle service unless they had just come from the yards and the Arethusa's men were proud of the fact that she had gone from the shipyard into battle.

"Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on a Saturday, we were in the fight by Wednesday and had sunk a battleship and were back in the yard again by next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

Battleships to Survive Single Torpedo

Future American Vessels Will Have to be Hit Twice to Sink

Future American battleships will be able to survive the explosion of a single torpedo against their hulls, regardless of where they are struck, in the opinion of U.S. navy experts. Experiments which have been in progress for more than a year, it is learned, have demonstrated that two or more torpedoes must find their mark before ships sub-divided and protected as the new American craft can be sent to the bottom.

The two super-dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers congress has been asked to authorize this year will be designed on this plan. Battleships Nos. 43 and 44, contracts for which have already been awarded to the Mare Island and New York navy yards, have added interior construction resulting from the study made of the outbreak of the European war. But later ships will have even increased provisions in this regard.

The experiments are continuing and officials expect further information on the subject to be developed. Details of the work are regarded as confidential, but it is known that some experts are at least hopeful that a type of construction will be evolved which will greatly reduce the effectiveness of either mines or torpedoes against heavy ships.

Suffering of Serb Army

Army Encountered Terrible Hardships in Its Fight

Hardships encountered by the Serbian army in its flight through the mountains of Albania are described in a letter to the Paris Temps sent from Scutari.

"This is the sixth capital Serbia has had during the two months," says the writer. "After Nish it was Kraljevo, then Raska, Mitrovitz, Pristina, and finally, Scutari."

"As a tourist I am acquainted with the Alps, the Carpathians and the Pyrenees, but I have never seen such goat paths for roads running along the edge of terrible precipices and the sides of peaks in the clouds. The officials of the Serbian government rode little mountain ponies, but often they had to abandon their mounts and go on foot. I have seen their horses slip and fall into abysses. Sometimes, one had to go on all fours. Some, to avoid vertigo, had to be guided with closed eyes."

"Then there was snow, which caused fresh suffering. Roads were worn through the snow a yard deep. Albanian guerrillas were taking pot shots at us from behind rocks high up or from opposite sides of the canyons. "The army could not bring its guns and convoys through such country. When we began to enter it we had to destroy automobiles, wagons vehicles and every sort of gun. Officers and

soldiers wept as they demolished their guns, those pieces of steel which they called their 'French friends,' the ordnance having been made at Creusot. The men had been attached to them and many artillerymen served the same gun for years. Some officers refused to destroy their pieces, saying they preferred to use their last bit of strength in trying to save them; and some of them have succeeded and actually have brought their guns across."

"Altogether there have arrived by various routes six thousand women and children. The tragedy of the situation is that the army has almost nothing to eat. The soldiers had no bread for four days, but small quantities of flour were kept for the women and children."

British Officer Eats Sixty-Seven Trawlers

Captured Fleet of German Vessels Now Anchored at Dover

Charles Bigelow, a New York merchant, with a branch office in Liverpool, who arrived in New York recently, told of the recent capture of sixty-seven German steam fighting trawlers by the strategy of a British naval officer. The captured fleet is now at anchor at Dover.

"About a month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had been out to the North Sea fishing fleet found three German fishing trawlers on the German coast with the British and French boats. He went on board to see if they had any guns, and, finding nothing suspicious, he told their skippers to go ahead. Three days later he picked up the fleet again and found eleven Germans there instead of three, and repeated his former program."

"Two weeks later the same commander found that the number of German trawlers had increased to fifteen, and still he did not interfere, although he made sure they were not armed. On December 20 the commander, leading a squadron of five destroyers, visited the North Sea fishing fleet, and captured sixty-seven trawlers which were taken into Dover. I do not know what the value of the vessels is, but they will be very useful to the admiralty for mine sweepers. The cargo of fish brought \$15,000 at Dover."

Butter Making

The main points in making fine winter butter on the farm are to have clean, well fed, preferably some fresh cows; a fairly rich cream, properly ripened, but not kept too long before churning; proper churning temperature; light even salting; careful working; attractive package, and good salesmanship. The person who combines all these can rest assured of a good market at paying prices for all the good butter that can be produced on his farm during the winter months.—H. H. Dean, in the Canadian Countryman.

Shooting at Close Target

Story From Gallipoli Tells of Work of New Zealanders

Remarkable performances in the way of close shooting upon the Gallipoli Peninsula are recorded of the New Zealand howitzers and field guns. The New Zealand official war correspondent, Malcolm Ross, reports that toward the end of August a major of infantry telephoned, calling attention to the fact that the New Zealand howitzers were dropping shells into a Turkish trench only five yards in front of the trench occupied by his men. He therefore asked the battery to cease firing at that particular trench of the enemy. The reply was that the firing was being done purposely, inasmuch as the battery commander fully trusted his men and his guns even with a margin of only five yards. The reason for this close fire was because the infantrymen in the front trench had apparently run out of bombs and were being severely dealt with by the Turks.

During the Turkish counter attack on the night of May 19, the New Zealand No. 2 battery of field artillery fired 611 rounds of shrapnel at Turkish trenches only 20 yards distant from the Australasian trenches. The shells shrieked continuously over the heads of the Australasians crouching in their trenches, and throughout the night there was only one premature burst. As it was a dark night and the range only 1,000 yards, giving necessarily a very flat trajectory, "the feat," the correspondent says, "involved accurate and careful 'laying' on the part of the gunners. The slightest error, such as the short setting of a fuse, would have been serious under such circumstances."

But that close shooting in the Dardanelles operation occasionally accidentally worked havoc among the British forces is shown by the fact that on the afternoon of August 8th, when Col. Malone, with a handful of New Zealand infantrymen, was actually within sight of the Narrows, having surmounted the Sari Bahr ridge, he was killed by shrapnel being fired by British warships at the heavy Turkish counter attack, and that there were numerous other casualties among the New Zealanders from the same cause.

Striking a Balance

As Between Great Britain and Germany, the British Have the Best of the Argument

The right to use the sea Germany can only regain in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish command of the seas or by compelling with the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the seas. One would be the consequence of victory, the other of de-



Public Notice

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Vulcan on Wednesday, February 23rd, commencing at 10 a. m.

A. G. BROWNING,
Deputy Attorney General.
Dated at Edmonton, February 10th, 1916.

Before You Buy Your Fanning Mill or Sleigh

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson sleighs.

These bear Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN ALBERTA

We are Shipping HOGS on Wednesday, March 1

Sale of Stock and Machinery

Acting under instructions from Mr. Peter Storey of Eastway, who is leaving for the front, I will sell at Public Auction, on

Friday, March 3

The following Stock and Machinery:

Team Bay Mares, 8 yrs. 1 in foal, wt. 2900 lbs.

Brown mare, 6 yrs. old, in foal, wt. 1400 lbs.

Grey mare, 40 yrs old, wt. 1200 lbs.

Roan Mare, 8 yrs. old, wt. 900 lbs.—All broke to saddle and harness.

3-yr old Gelding, broke to saddle and harness.

2-yr. old mare; 1 grey horse, wt. 1500; 4 colts, rising 1 yr., good stock and will make big horses.

Cow and calf, 3 brood Sows with pigs.

Tank wagon, 4 in. Rain, new; Taik, Adams wagon and box, wagon and rake, Deering binder, mower, 4 section lever harrows, Cockshutt plow, Hay rake, 1 set brass mounted harness, 1 long tug harness, 1 chain harness, potatoes and many other articles.

TERMS CASH. Sale Commences at 1 o'clock

P. STOREY, JACK TOMPSON
owner Auctioneer

Second Meeting of Marquis Municipality

(Continued from page one)

and to sign the Bank's form of settlement of balance and release.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robertson that R. E. House be and hereby is appointed a delegate for the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, to attend the convention of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities that is to be held in Albion Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, on February 16th, 17th and 18th, 1916.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that Mr. A. R. Bond be and hereby is appointed a delegate for the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, to attend the convention of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities that is to be held in Albion Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, on February 16th, 17th and 18th.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that George E. McComber be and hereby is appointed a delegate for the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, to attend the Convention of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities, that is to be held in Albion Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, on February 16th, 17th, and 18th.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that the secretary-treasurer pay to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vulcan, Alberta, whatever monies is at present deposited to the credit of the School Trust Fund.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McComber that the following resolution be prepared and presented at the Convention of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities that is to be held in Albion Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, on Feb. 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1916.

Whereas the Municipalities go to a considerable expense as regards salary of Secretary-Treasurer, stamps, stationery, etc. in the collection and distribution of School Taxes. Therefore Resolved: that the Municipalities be allowed to retain a commission of 2½ per cent of the amount collected to cover the above items.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that owing to the absence of J. K. McLean Municipal Auditor, his services be dispensed with.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that Mr. A. H. Allen, be and hereby is appointed Municipal auditor for the current year, at the following compensation:

Wages \$6.00 per day for eight working hours.

One day's time allowed each way traveling from Edmonton to Vulcan.

Railway fare both ways traveling from Edmonton to Vulcan.

Board enroute both ways and while auditing.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that the secretary-treasurer send out a circular letter to each of the resident ratepayers re the weed problem.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the Municipality subscribe for seven copies of the Western Municipal News.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shoultice that the following bills be paid:

1915 REQUISITIONS	
Pioneer School District	\$ 279.49
Corbie Hill	" " 414.91
Willard	" " 327.46
Sunny Plain	" " 6.44
Union Jack	" " 141.65
Queenstown	" " 366.94
Buffalo	" " 114.64
Lake McGregor	" " 270.60
Berry Water	" " 454.74
Eastway	" " 38.57
Sunny Glen	" " 130.04
Liberty	" " 72.53
Mayview	" " 4.23

Rural Municipality of Marquis, Bond	
R. E. House	25.15
Chas. Houghtellin, Weed inspec.	15.00
Vulcan Advocate, adv. stat.	22.30
Rural Muni. of Marquis, stamps	25.00
James Robson S. Tax Refund	6.07

Moved by Robertson that this meeting adjourn.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.99
" No. 2	.96
" No. 3	.91
" No. 4	.86
" No. 5	.78
" No. 6	.70
" Fred	.63
Rejected No. 1	.90
" No. 2	.87
" No. 3	.82
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.29½
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.26½
" No. 1 Feed	.25½
" No. 2 Feed	.24½
Barley, No. 3	.48
" No. 4	.14
Feed	.33
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.81
" No. 2 C.W.	1.80
" No. 3 C.W.	1.58
Rye	.65
Eggs	.40
Butter	.25
Creamery Butter	.30
Spring Chicken	.19
Fowl	.14
Cattle, live	.05
Cows	.05
Hogs	.09½
Dressed Hogs	.11

Mortgage Sale of Farm Property

Under the power of sale contained in the Land Titles Act, and pursuant to the Registrar for the South Alberta Land Registration District, there will be offered for sale by public auction, at the office of the Champion Real Estate Company at the town of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1916, the following lands and premises situate in the Province of Alberta, namely: The north-east quarter of Section Two (2), Township Sixteen (16), Range Twenty-four (24) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres more or less; and the north-east quarter of Section Thirty-six (36) Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the Fourth (4th) Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty Acres (160) more or less.

TERMS

The terms of sale to be fifteen (15) per cent cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale or upon application to the undersigned solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale in separate parcels each subject to a sealed Reserved Bid, and free from all encumbrances save the exceptions, reservations and conditions, in the original grant from the Crown, and any Seed Grain Lien in favour of the Crown that may be outstanding, and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the quarter section first hereinabove mentioned is located about two miles from Kirkcaldy, the nearest railway station, post office and elevator; that about eighty acres of the said lands have been under cultivation, but the same have not been under cultivation for several years and have gone back to grass; that the quarter section is fenced with a two-barbed wire fence, and that there are no buildings on the said quarter-section.

The Vendor is further informed that the quarter-section secondly mentioned above named is about 4 1-2 miles from Kirkcaldy, and the same distance from Champion, the nearest railway stations and shipping points; that about 40 acres of the said quarter-section have been cultivated for several years and have gone back to grass; that there is thereon a small house 14 x 14 ft. and a drilled well, and that the quarter-section has been fenced but that the wires are down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned solicitors.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1916.

Clarke, Carson, Macleod & Co.
Vendor's Solicitors, Calgary, Alta.

Approved: A. T. Kinnard, Deputy Registrar, S.A.L.R.D.

No. 1
Timothy Hay
Always on hand
For Sale
Vulcan Livery
R. E. DODDS, Prop.

FOR SALE—A number of milk cows for sale, some fresh now and others fresh shortly. Also Duroc Jersey pigs for sale.
J. A. Rushfeldt,
Vulcan, Alberta. D. 15, t. 6.

SOCIALISM

J.R. KNIGHT, Speaker

A Lecture will be held in SHIMP'S HALL on

FEBRUARY 28th, 1916

Sunny Glen School
February 29th

Berry Water School
March 1st

Questions Invited

AUCTION SALE

On the South-west 1-4 Section of 18-16-25, west of 4th mer., 14 miles east of Nanton and 10 miles S.W. of Vulcan

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, '16

Commencing at 12 o'clock Sharp

Eleven Head of Horses: Team geldings, 4 and 6 years old, wt. 1300 lbs.; Sorrel mare, 7 years old, wt. 1100; Grey mare, 7 years old, wt. 1100; Brown mare, in foal, 7 years old, wt. 1100; Roan mare, 9 years old, wt. 1300; Roan mare, 4 years old, wt. 1000; Black Standard Bred filly, rising 3 years old; 2 colts, rising 2 years, filly and gelding; 1 weaner gelding; 12 HOGS, feeders, 125 lbs.; 80 CHICKENS, Rhode Island Reds.

Twenty-Four Head of Cattle: 19 head of milch cows—some fresh; balance coming fresh soon—All gentle; 2 yearling heifer calves; 3 two-year-old steers.

Machinery, etc.: 3 1-2 Adams wagon, 3 top box; Massey-Harris 8 ft. binder; Single buggy; Kentucky press drill, 20 disc; Fluery & Son horse power grinder; Home-Comfort range and household effects.

TERMS: CASH for everything but horses. For horses until October 1, 1916 will be given on approved notes bearing 8 per cent. interest and 10 per cent after maturity, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash on Credit Amounts.

No Reserve. Free Lunch at Noon

J. SMALL, Owner. G. H. LEGLER, Auct.
D. E. McLEAN, Clerk

WE POSITIVELY LEAVE the BUSINESS
on

TUESDAY, FEB. 29th

when our Successors take absolute possession, and

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS

Must Be Paid on or Before

That Date

Elves Bros
The Store of Good Service

SALE OF

HORSES

At

Chris' Livery Barn, Vulcan
Saturday, March 4th

18 Head of Horses

Including 10 Mares, 7 in foal; 8 geldings, aged 2 to 11 years, weight from 900 to 1200 lbs

TERMS CASH. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

G. Noland, owner, Eastway. H.L. Elves, Auct.

T. R. HAYS & CO.

LIQUIDATION SALE

As the T. R. Hays & Co. have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and as the undersigned shall continue to carry on the business for some time, we offer from day to day certain special prices on goods from the different departments of the store. It must be born in mind, however, that the prices quoted are only for the day or time mentioned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, SPECIALS

Carnation Wheat Flakes, regular 50c,	Sale Price 25c
Polo Coffee, 1 lb. tins, splendid goods, reg. 45c, at	30c
St. George Milk, good stuff, 15c,	Sale Price 10 for 1.00
Robin Hood Porridge-Oats, reg. 30c	" " 20c
Toilet Soap, assorted, reg. 5c bar,	" " 8 for 25c
Biscuits, fancy assortment, reg. 25c lb.	" " 2 lbs. 35c
Black Knight Stove Polish, reg. 15c,	" " 3 for 25c
Wheat and Rye mixture, excellent for pastry and hot cakes, regular 50c,	Sale Price 35c
Matches, 3-500 to package, reg. 15c,	" " 10c
Children's Dresses, good sizes and fine material	
Special Sale at	2.50, 3.00 and 4.00
Men's Heavy Caps, buy now, reg. 1.25, Sale Price	45c
Gloves and Mitts, see our stock and special values, also our men's work boots	

Special offerings are made from time to time from the different departments. Come in and see them.

Efficient and Courteous Service given

Credit Men's Trust Ass'n

A. E. Fitzgerald, Mgr.